

## Inquiry to fix blame for £200m losses by the Crown Agents

A committee of inquiry into individual responsibility for losses of at least £200m by the Crown Agents is being set up by the Prime Minister. There will be an

emergency debate in the Commons on Monday on the Fay report, which was published yesterday. This details the financial mismanagement up to the property market collapse early in the 1970s.

## Emergency debate on Monday

By Malcolm Brown  
Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, has set up a committee of inquiry under Sir Carl Avoold, former Recorder of London, to investigate the question of individual responsibility for the losses of the Crown Agents, now running at £212m.

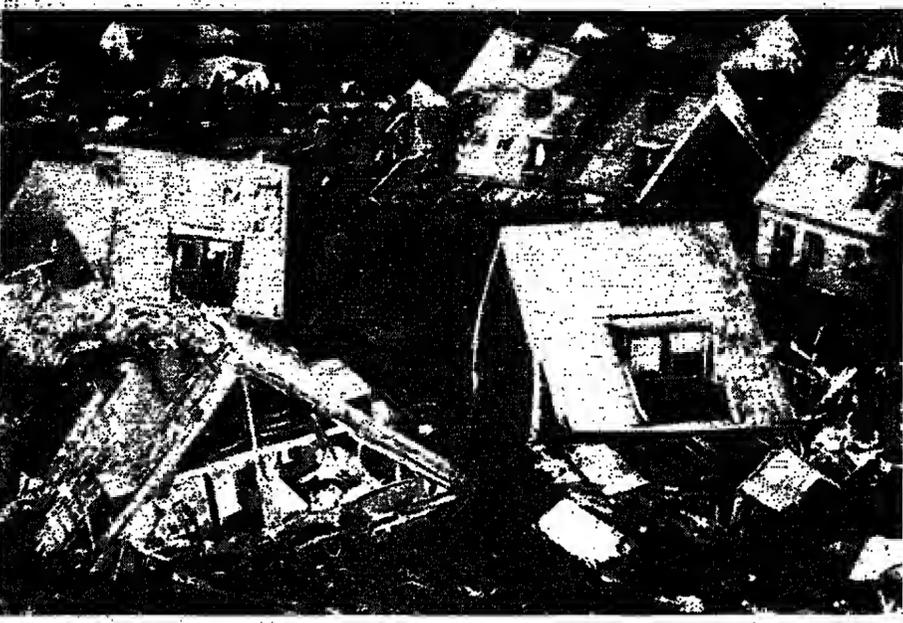
This follows the publication yesterday of two reports on the Agents which chronicle the saga of financial mismanagement, personal empire building, and failure by the Ministry for Overseas Development, the Treasury and the Bank of England to put a stop to the affair before the property market collapse of the early 1970s, brought about the disintegration of the Crown Agents' speculative financial dealings.

The Avoold inquiry would mark the end of a sorry chapter in the Crown Agents' long and otherwise distinguished history. In a separate government statement, published alongside the Fay report and the so-called Stevenson report (which has been kept secret since 1972 and which urged changes in control and status for the Agents), Mr Callaghan and his ministers accept the Fay findings as "a fair and searching investigation into the facts, and accept its conclusion that there were serious shortcomings on the part of the Crown Agents and that departments and other outside agencies contributed to the failure to prevent losses."

There had been a most severe failure of public accountability, the government's statement concluded. The Fay report, which chronicles the build-up and final collapse of the Crown Agents' so-called "own-account" operations—financial transactions especially in property and fringe banks aimed at making money for the organization itself rather than the Agents' principal, is highly critical of the Crown Agents' operations. Mr Callaghan, former director of finance of the Crown Agents, and Sir Claude Hayes, chairman of the Crown Agents from 1968 to 1974.

Mr Callaghan, the Fay report says, imposed his authority and brooked no interference. The Fay report, commenting on Christmas gifts made by Mr William Stern, the property magnate, says that this was an instance of Crown Agents staff accepting favours which might be thought to place them under an obligation to a person with whom they had no deal in their official capacity.

"These gifts were in our view unfortunate," Mr Callaghan says in an interview on BBC television last night. "For the banking industry, which we entered in 1974 I take the blame. There is no mistake about that. But he added: "I was not the expert. I did not have the expertise. My responsibility was to see we had the right people in place. But I did not succeed in getting that."



At least four people were killed by this landslide in a suburb of Göteborg, Sweden, which destroyed about 40 houses on Wednesday night after heavy rainfall.

## Cairo talks delayed in Arab peace move

Cairo, Dec 1.—Egypt today confirmed an American announcement last night that the Cairo peace talks had been postponed to December 14, and retreated from plans to invite Palestinian representatives. Both moves appeared to be aimed at softening the total rejection of the talks by most other Arab states.

## Government seeks 14 days' notice of new public sector pay offers

By Paul Routledge and Christopher Thomas  
The Government has told public sector employers to give ministers a fortnight's notice of new or amended pay offers to forestall politically embarrassing breaches of its wage restraint guidelines.

The notice has come to light in negotiations between local authority employers who are responsible for negotiations with the striking firemen, and a million town hall manual workers who are stalling over a deal worth 10.7 per cent on the pay bill. It is understood to be general guidance to all those in the public sector, and some employers' representatives fear that the new bargaining inhibition will remove the last shred of flexibility in negotiations.

The unions assume that the ministers' new instruction is designed to give them power of veto over any offer made in the public sector above the guidelines. Employers would have to tell negotiators to wait until the offer had been scrutinized for possible breaches of the bargaining rules to hold the line.

## Israelis taking peace treaty plan to Egypt

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Dec 1  
Israel delegates to the planned Cairo talks will bring the draft of a peace treaty with Egypt which Mr Dayan, the Foreign Minister, took to the United States in September for Mr Carter to give to Arab leaders.

but set down the principle that Israel would make substantial withdrawals from occupied Sinai. Mr Meir Rosenne, the legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry who drafted the document, is a member of the delegation to the Cairo talks.

Mr Begin learnt in a telephone call with President Carter last night that the Americans had asked the Egyptians to postpone the talks until the middle of the month. Officially the Israelis said they were happy with the American involvement and the postponement was acceptable.

The door open for the Jordanians and others to enter at a later stage. An American source said, however, that the rapid pace of events set by the Egyptians may be contributing to instability in the region.

## Doctors rebuff scrutiny plan

Despite doctors' objections a Commons select committee has recommended that the Health Service Commission should be able to consider complaints about clinical incidents in hospitals.

## Smith regime opens talks with blacks

Constitutional talks between the Rhodesian Government and internal black nationalist groups open in Salisbury today, even though Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African Council, which commands the greatest support among black Rhodesians, will not attend.

## Power cuts in France

Hospitals and other consumers suffered power cuts and schoolchildren were left without teachers during a one-day general strike called by the left-wing French trade unions in protest against the Government's austerity measures. But most Paris buses and underground trains were running.

## Civil Service head

Sir Ian Bancroft, Permanent Secretary to the Department of the Environment, is to succeed Sir Douglas Allen as Head of the Home Civil Service. He will also be Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Commission.

## Payment of councillors

Local authority councillors should receive a flat-rate sum of £1,000 a year to replace the present attendance allowances, a government committee under Mr Derek Robinson proposes.

## Lords ban US move

The House of Lords rejected a United States request for seven Rio Tinto-Zinc directors and employees, past and present, to give evidence in a case concerning an alleged uranium cartel. An attempt by the United States Attorney General to secure their testimony was described as an unacceptable invasion of British sovereignty.

## Threat to ships order

Shipyards throughout the country are being asked by outfitters' shop stewards to "black" the seven vessels of the Polish order transferred from Swau Hunter yards on Tyneide because of the overtime ban by 1,700 outfitting workers.

## Cricket in contrast

Official cricket and Kerry Packer's series provide a contrast of interest today. Australia play India in the first Test at Brisbane and 1,500 miles away in Melbourne, Mr Packer starts his special series with a match between Australians and West Indians.

Leader page 17  
Letters: On criminal legal aid, from Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, and Mr John Marriage, QC; on the Argentine police, from Miss Julia Napier  
Leading articles: South Africa's verdict; Why an open tribunal is needed; Reimbursement for councillors  
Features, pages 16 and 19  
Nicholas Ashford asks what will the blacks get out of the Jordanian landings? Peter Cross examines problems of the Jordanian Arab Legion; William Frankel on justice in Alabama  
Arts, page 9  
William Mann, Michael Rattiffe and Michael Church on television; David Robinson on new films in London; John Higgins on *Le Bohème* in Manchester; Ned Chaffin on *Do You Love Me?* (Round House)  
Obituary, page 18  
Sir Terence Higgins  
Sports, pages 10 and 11  
Cricket: England have a disastrous day against Pakistan's XI; Football: Norman Fox on League Cup draw; Boxing: John Conteh on the future of World Boxing Council convention; Racing: New deal for British breeders  
Business News, pages 21-27  
Stock markets: Prices drifted back from a firm start and the FT index closed 1.2 down at 479.8  
Financial Editor: BP—with Alaskan earnings to come; Bass hitting the depression; Racial: Profits are not the problem  
Business Diary: The American auctioneers who are in the death of many a British company  
Home News 2, 4-6  
Law Report 17, 22  
European News 5, 8  
Obituary 18  
Parliament 12  
Arts 9  
Property 14  
Science 18  
Sport 10, 11  
TV & Radio 29  
Theatre, etc 8, 9  
25 Years Ago 18  
Diary 18  
Weather 2  
Features 16, 19  
Wills 18

## National Party wins 80 pc of seats to form record S African majority

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, Dec 1  
The ruling National Party (NP) will hold 80 per cent of the seats in the next South African Parliament after its landslide victory in the general election. When counting stopped tonight the party had won 134 of the 165 seats, giving it the biggest majority ever seen in South African history.

lead to more authoritarianism and a hardening of race attitudes, I am tremendously pleased with the PFP performance seen against the background of theoretical trend", Mr Eglin declared. Despite his optimism, there was some disappointment that the party did not win more seats. Its total was one less than the party held at the time Parliament was dissolved.

## Upgrade to AIWA cassette decks

AD 1250

- ERGONOMICALLY DESIGNED TOP LOADING CASSETTE DECK
- DOLBY-BP FILTER INTERLOCATOR SWITCH
- INDEPENDENT 3-STEP BIAS AND EQUALISATION
- OIL-DAMPED CASSETTE EJECTION MECHANISM
- PEAK LEVEL INDICATOR (+5dB)
- WOW AND FLUTTER ONLY 0.05% (WRMS)
- FULL AUTOMATIC STOP MECHANISM; CUE/REVIEW; PAUSE FACILITY; OUTPUT LEVEL CONTROL; TAPE COUNTER.

AIWA Sales and Service (UK) Ltd.,  
30-32 Concord Rd, Western Ave, London W3 0TH. Telephone 01-898 1672  
\*Dolby is the registered trademark of Dolby Labs, Inc.

HOME NEWS

National insurance rates rise will favour self-employed

By Pat Healy National Insurance Correspondent. National insurance contributions for people earning £120 a week or more will rise by £1.76 a week in April at the start of the Government's new earnings-related pension scheme...

Concern at convictions in Grunwick cases

By a Staff Reporter. Lawyers acting for the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) are growing increasingly concerned about what they regard as an abnormally light conviction rate among pickets charged with offences connected with demonstrations outside the Grunwick factory in north London.

New Head of the Home Civil Service is regarded as a safe choice Top Whitehall post for Sir Ian Bancroft

By Peter Hennessy. Sir Ian Bancroft, Permanent Secretary to the Department of the Environment, is to succeed Sir Douglas Allen as Head of the Home Civil Service. A statement from 10 Downing Street indicated that he would be Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department...



Sir Ian Bancroft: Courty manner.

It comes to interdepartmental operating. Leaders of the Civil Service unions, being traditional animals, like this side of Sir Ian. A veteran of staff-side negotiations once described him as smooth as monumental alabaster.

How the Tories would use oil revenue

By George Clark. Conservative plans to use the revenue from North Sea oil for a "soundly based revival of the British economy" were outlined by Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer...

The main object would be to regard the revenues as providing a breathing space in which positive steps were taken essential to the revival of a free economy, in which socialists do not believe, and which they do not understand.

Man jailed under Prevention of Terrorism Act

Peter Grimes, national organizer in the United Kingdom of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, was sentenced at Old Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, to three months imprisonment...

Mr Callaghan refuses to be drawn on plans for pay

By Michael Hatfield. Political Reporter. Cabinet ministers last night were rejecting suggestions that the Government has begun considering future pay policy after the present round ends in July...

on pay claims, some Cabinet ministers were expressing a view privately that they would be opposed to some form of resurrected pay board on the ground that it would invite every union in the country to submit claims to it.

Children 'at risk' at Christmas

Christmas is a time when children are set on the path to alcoholism, the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches says in a warning to parents.

Concorde chaque jour.



Concorde every day. Now we can give you a four hour Headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Concorde service between Paris and New York leaves Roissy Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11.00am and touches down at JFK Airport at 8.30am local time.

AIR FRANCE logo and slogan: The best of France to all the world. Includes contact information for reservations and ticket offices.

Firemen stop picketing soldiers at Bootle

By Donald MacIvor. Labour Reporter. A picket by striking firemen aimed at stopping civilian supplies reaching firefighting troops in Bootle on Merseyside was lifted yesterday after representations by senior union officials.

Man jailed under Prevention of Terrorism Act

Peter Grimes, national organizer in the United Kingdom of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, was sentenced at Old Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, to three months imprisonment...

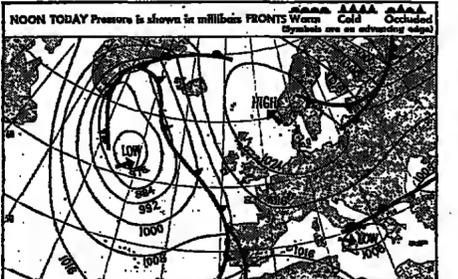
Radioactive find delays building

The discovery of radioactive contamination, believed to be from luminous paint, on a building site at Arlington Avenue, Islington, London, has delayed a council house scheme.

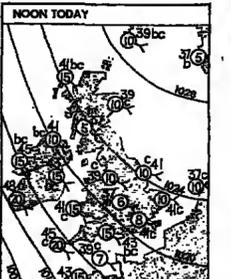
Excisemen strike

Customs officers at Humber ports are due to strike today over the Government's refusal to assess their pay in comparison with other wage earners.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today. Sun rises: 7.45 am. Sun sets: 3.55 pm. Moon rises: 11.46 am. Moon sets: 10.35 pm. Last quarter: 10.30 am.

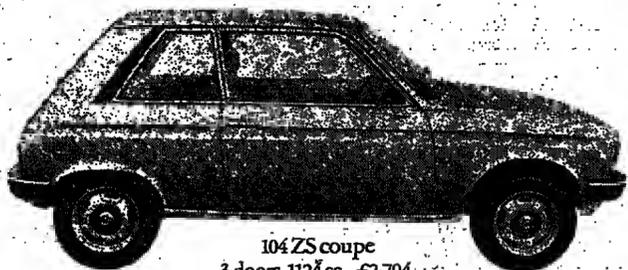


Strait of Dover: Wind SE, moderate, occasionally fresh; sea, slight to moderate. English Channel (E): Wind SE, moderate or fresh; sea moderate.

Table with multiple columns listing weather reports for various cities including London, Paris, Rome, and others, including temperature, wind, and cloud data.

هكذا من الاصل

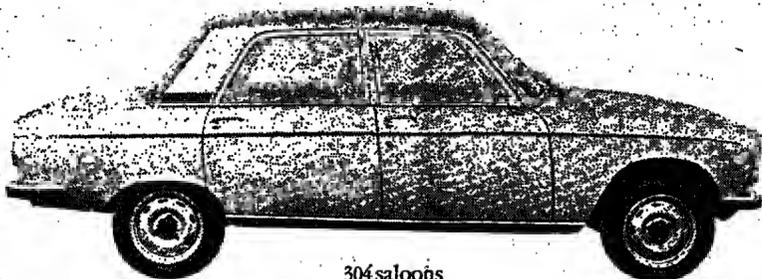
# Peugeot 1978 line-up, quality in all shapes and sizes. Available now.



104 ZS coupe  
3 doors, 1124 cc - £2,704



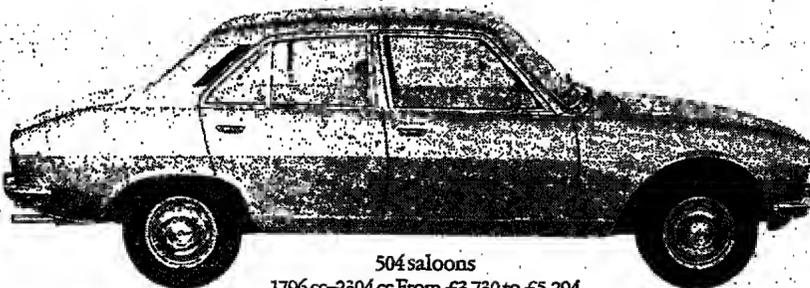
104 five door hatchbacks  
GL 954 cc - £2,287  
SL 1124 cc - £2,600



304 saloons  
GL 1290 cc - £2,810  
SLS 1290 cc - £3,151



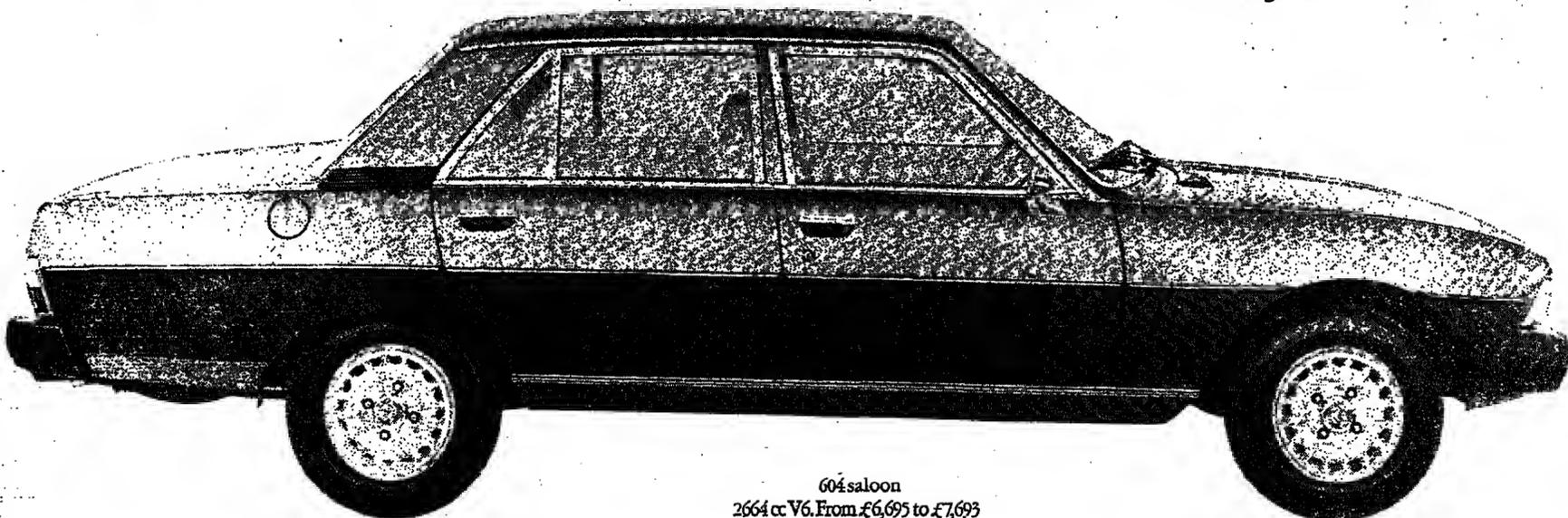
304 estates  
GL 1127 cc - £2,827  
SL 1290 cc - £3,051



504 saloons  
1796 cc - 2304 cc From £3,730 to £5,294  
Petrol and Diesel Models



504 estates  
1796 cc - 2304 cc From £4,107 to £5,696  
Petrol and Diesel Models.  
Also Family Estate model with  
5 rows of forward facing seats



604 saloon  
2664 cc V6. From £6,695 to £7,695

Peugeot present their 1978 range of cars. Whatever your motoring needs and preferences, there's a model to suit you.

From the practical and economical 3 and 5 door 104 Hatchbacks through to the luxurious 604 saloon.

And they're all built for strength, with that built-in quality and reliability for which Peugeot have become world-famous.

Prices are extremely competitive - compare

them with the rest of the market. Peugeot technical advancement means that all models are economical to run, whether they use 2 star, 4 star or diesel fuel.

What's more, you'll only have to service your Peugeot once a year (or every 10,000 miles) with an oil change every 6 months (or 5,000 miles)\*. And Peugeot strength is right behind you with a straightforward 12 months unlimited mileage guarantee.

A warranty, transmission available on 304 GL/TI Saloons, GL and Family Estates and 604 models. Factory fitted sun roof available on most models. \*Major service intervals all diesel models 6,000 miles, petrol 5,000 miles. Recommended retail prices including VAT, car tax and seat belts, excluding delivery charges and number plates. Prices correct at the time of going to press.

I'd like to know more about the

- 104 ZS coupe and five door hatchbacks
- 304 saloons and estates
- 504 saloons and estates
- 504 diesels (via appropriate boxes)
- 604 saloons

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Send to: Customer Relations,  
Peugeot Automobiles (UK) Ltd.,  
PO Box 2, Liverpool L4 1UR.  
Tel: 01-995 2331 (London Office). **PEUGEOT** 329  
World famous for strength



HOME NEWS

MPs say hospital doctors' judgment should be subject to Ombudsman's inquiry

By John Koper, Health Services Correspondent

Against strong arguments from the medical profession, a Commons select committee reviewing hospital patients' complaints has recommended that issues involving a doctor's clinical judgment should be referred to the Health Services Commissioner (the Ombudsman).

The British Medical Association said yesterday that the move would be detrimental to patients' treatment. The committee's report could not improve that such a procedure would not lead to a "revival of complaints and produce an adverse defensive attitude among doctors."

Nevertheless the profession is likely to look carefully at the proposals, which would do away with ad hoc inquiries by health authorities and provide a simple, straight forward system of complaint in every hospital. The committee said it expected the BMA and the royal colleges to be initially concerned in commissioning advisers to the commissioner.

There will be consultations with all interested organizations on the proposals. Between 7,000 and 8,000 hospital patients' complaints a year are wholly or partly concerned with a doctor's clinical judgment.

The select committee was asked to consider hospital complaint procedures and their possible reference to the Ombudsman after the medical profession opposed a proposal by the Davies Committee on Hospital Complaints, which was investigating panels to consider matters of clinical judgment.

Under the terms of the committee's recommendation, the commissioner would be as concerned to preserve clinicians from unfair criticism based on hindsight as with the concerns of patients and relatives. It said it could not accept the view of some doctors that clinical judgment ought to be totally immune from evaluation.

The health ombudsman rejects about ninety cases a year at present because they involve clinical judgment outside his jurisdiction. About half of all hospital complaints are wholly or partly concerned with clinical judgment.

The committee proposed that the draft code for handling complaints should be simplified, placing the emphasis on listening carefully to a patient's or relative's concern, and promptly.

When a dissatisfied complainant wanted to pursue the matter the district administrator or a senior officer should deal with it on behalf of the area health authority. Health authorities should not set up ad hoc inquiries into complaints. In the most serious cases the Secretaries of State should continue to order inquiries under the relevant sections of the health services Acts.

All other cases not resolved at once or by the district administrator should be referred to the ombudsman by the complainant or by the area health authority. The commissioner's role should not be to criticize actions or judgments but, even if they turned out to be mistaken, were reasonable in the light of knowledge and information at the time. But if

anyone had suffered injustice through actions or judgments that were unreasonable in all circumstances he should recommend appropriate action and should try to ensure that useful lessons for the future should be drawn.

The report, which did not deal with the family doctor service, appeals by psychiatric patients against detention or dismissal of NHS staff, and that, considering the numbers of patients, treatments and consultations, relatively few formal complaints were made about hospital care. In 1976 there were almost 15,000 written complaints in England—about 0.3 per cent of inpatient cases.

But it said it would be wrong to be complacent because the number and rate of complaints had been growing slowly but steadily. "While we hope that the American explosion of malpractice litigation will never happen here, a change in public opinion cannot be ruled out and might lead to a much more active pursuit of legal remedies."

Arrangements for complaints were complicated, fragmented and slow, it said. Most people did not understand how to pursue a complaint because there were so many different routes. The view of community health councils was that most people were totally bewildered by the maze of avenues open to them. In difficult cases, almost always with a clinical element, inquiry procedures had been disquieting, mostly because ad hoc committees operated in a non-judicial way. The medical profession's grave concern about repeated

inquiries over the same ground and about the hearing of accusations of professional negligence or misconduct without legal safeguards, was well founded.

Procedures left many complaints dissatisfied, with a feeling of being fobbed off. In matters outside the ombudsman's jurisdiction, health authorities found themselves defendant and judge and were uneasy that thereby justice was not seen to be done.

Nurses had supported the view that clinical judgment should be open to review.

The committee concluded that where a patient alleged negligence and sought damages litigation was the right course. In many other cases the advantage lay with a more flexible, faster and more confidential and careful form of inquiry, provided it was scrupulously carried out.

The health commissioner's office met the requirements. He would need to be scrupulous in prosecuting defendants from unwarranted attacks, based on unrealistic expectations and hindsight. A main concern would be to try to help the NHS learn from every incident.

The committee said it was deeply concerned about "blame jeopardy", where an inquiry by the commissioner could be used by a complainant as a "dry run" before litigation. One of the many difficulties of the commissioner's task would be to minimize that danger. First report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration: Independent review of hospital complaints in the NHS (Cmd Paper 45, Stationery Office, 25.60).

Disagreement on how to handle disrupted children Value of special units in doubt

By Our Education Correspondent

Withdrawal units for disrupted or disruptive pupils may make the return to normal classes more difficult for the child who has attended the unit. That is suggested in a report published yesterday in Concern by the National Children's Bureau based on a year's observation of such a unit at an unclassified junior school.

Eight pupils at the school, who were considered too withdrawn or disruptive for full-time attendance in normal classes, were placed in a special class in a building in the corner of the school playground and taught by a special teacher.

Carolyn Okell Jones, project officer and author of the report, says: "The class was so dissimilar to that of a normal school that it appeared to be conditioning the children to completely different patterns, with its irregular attendance throughout the week, the late morning start and early afternoon closure, the unstructured sessions and wide range of

activities from which children could choose at will."

Education authorities disagree on the aims and methods of running withdrawal units for disruptive children, although many now operate them. There has been little evaluation of their work, the report says.

The study showed differences of opinion between the education and social services in the authority concerned, and even between senior education officials and the special class teacher, on how to tackle the underlying causes of the pupils' difficulties in normal classes.

Social workers were found to concentrate on improving conditions for the pupils' families, but they often failed to tell the teacher of important plans. Education officials cautioned the teacher to stick to classroom issues and to avoid becoming involved in the children's home life.

The teacher, however, found it impossible to operate on the basis that the pupils' difficulties ended at the school gate. She therefore felt under pressure to act as a family therapist

without having any formal training or official support, and often in her own time, the report says.

It calls for better communication between education and social services of mutually useful information on pupils and their families.

The report recommends that behavioural difficulties should be identified at the earliest possible time, preferably before the child goes to school. There should also be special screening of pupils at "high risk" periods, for example when they transfer from one school to another, it says.

Recent research has shown that violent and disruptive behaviour is commoner in secondary than in primary schools, among boys than among girls, in urban than in rural areas, and among low-ability disadvantaged pupils.

On average only 4 per cent of pupils are seriously disruptive in class, with a further 10 per cent occasionally disruptive, according to one study. Concern (National Children's Bureau, 8 Wakeley Street, London, EC1, 6SP).

In brief

Speeding on the motorways

More than a third of all car drivers on motorways exceed the 70 mph speed limit, but the overall speed of cars on motorways last autumn was the same as in 1973, a report by the Government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory states. It says petrol prices are the most important factor in restraining speed.

Fewer trees for Christmas

Fewer Christmas trees will be available for sale this year, the Forestry Commission said yesterday. Ten years ago there was a decline in demand for natural trees that resulted in a reduction in planting. The commission is to open more than thirty forest centres selling trees direct to the public at prices between about £1 and £3.

Further remand for MP's wife

Mrs Jane Litterick, estranged wife of Mr Thomas Litterick, Labour MP, was further remanded on bail for two weeks at Marylebone Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, accused of causing criminal damage by fire. Mrs Litterick, aged 44, of Quarry Road, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, is accused of causing criminal damage at the home of Miss Pat Bealy, social services correspondent of The Times.

Accelerated retirements drain police forces

By Alan Hamilton

Police forces throughout Britain are rapidly losing experienced officers through accelerated retirement, a trend likely to continue at least until the end of next year.

The departure of many long-serving men of all ranks is disclosed in a review of the annual reports of chief constables carried out by the Christian Economic and Social Research Foundation, whose chairman is the Dean of Westminster, Dr Edward Carpenter.

The drain is a result of police officers being able to count war service as years of service towards a police pension.

By no means all officers who find themselves approaching pensionable age are in the senior ranks, so that the impact is directly on the uniformed branch and the patrol duties, the review says. It adds that the loss comes "just when society has taken one of those lurches into violence and

anarchy that beset some generations. The Chief Constable of Northumbria, quoted in the review, said there were 391 assaults on his officers last year and that the younger a policeman was, the more likely he was to be assaulted. The Chief Constable of Bedfordshire said that last year he had difficulty in replacing natural wastage, far less build up his manpower; some of his officers were leaving after 25 years' service.

The Chief Constable of Derbyshire reported that probationary constables made up a fifth of his force and almost two fifths of its uniformed ground cover. A survey of 31 police districts shows that last year 3,200 officers retired on pension and 2,769 resigned. The wastage accounted for nearly 7 per cent of manpower.

The reports estimate that between last year and 1979, 15 per cent of all policemen will seek retirement, two thirds from uniformed branches.

Building pickets fined after £30,000 trial

From Our Correspondent

Rhyl

Three North Wales building pickets were convicted at Mold Crown Court on Wednesday for their part in an incident at Prestatyn on Good Friday during a dispute at Pontin's Holiday Village after an eight-day trial estimated to have cost £30,000, before Judge Hughes.

Frederick Parkinson, aged 39, of Sycamore Drive, Chester, said to have thrown the first two rocks that smashed the windscreen of a strike-breaking lorry, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, suspended for two years, for criminal damage, and fined £75 for threatening behaviour, with £55 costs and £80 compensation.

George Barry, 36, of Llynfi Drive, Connahs Quay, said to be the pickets' leader, was fined £75 for threatening behaviour, with £75 costs, Nicholas Hewitt, aged 26, of Victoria Avenue, Prestatyn, was fined £50 for criminal damage, £75 for threatening behaviour, with £65 costs and £80 compensation.

Thomas Brian Williams, aged 38, of Llynfi Elwy, St Asaph, Williams Street, St Asaph, 30, of Allyn-Pentre, Halkey, were acquitted of threatening behaviour.

Call to put more British fish in tins

By Hugh Clayton

Metal Box, which makes most of the tins used in the British food industry, wants to increase the consumption of tinned fish from home waters.

Despite the loss of traditional fisheries through excessive catching, the home waters team with species sold in tins in Britain. Yet nine tenths of the 350 million tins of fish eaten every year are imported.

Mr Michael Keating, a marketing manager with Metal Box, said in London yesterday that although mackerel is one of the cheapest and commonest fish caught near Britain, most of the tinned mackerel we eat comes from Japan. "At the moment we get most of our mackerels from South Africa", he said, "but we have an adequate supply off the Cornish coast".

Japanese mackerel was becoming scarce because catches had been so great that the species had been unable to replace itself. Moreover EEC rules meant that a tariff of 25p in the pound was added to prices of tinned fish that came to Britain from outside the Community. Business diary, page 23

Mentmore inquiry may lead to reforms, peer says

By George Clark

The Mentmore sale should never have taken place, and the Government and the Treasury must bear the blame, Lord Perth, a former Conservative minister and former chairman of the Reviewing Committee on Export of Works of Art, told the Commons Estimates Committee in a memorandum submitted on Wednesday.

He suggested that a committee should be appointed to make an independent inquiry into the whole affair, not with a view to apportioning blame for the past but to examine the respective roles of the Treasury, the Department of the Environment and the Department of Education and Science. He believed it could recommend the return of government machinery for saving Britain's historic houses, big and small, and works of art in general. "In particular, they could recommend who should decide, and how, what it is to be accepted for the nation in lieu of death duties or other taxes, or saved by direct government grants or the use of the National Land Fund", he said. "Today it is wrapped in mystery and the public has no idea where the power of decision lies or how best to bring influence to bear."

The select committee is examining the National Land Fund and also received submissions yesterday from the Commons all-party Heritage Committee, the Bow Group, Mr Hugh Jenkins, Labour MP for Putney and a former minister responsible for the arts, Mr Jasper More, Conservative MP for Ludlow, and Mr Robert Cooks, MP for Bristol, West, chairman of the Conservative backbench arts and heritage committee.

The all-party group, in its memorandum, submitted that the Mentmore crisis and later crises over the two pictures by Stubbs at the Tate Gallery, the Bellini, the Warwick Castle Canzonetto, and the Warwick coronation portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, all pointed to the need for a national contingency fund to assist organizations such as the National Trust, or national and provincial museums to step in when heritage properties, or works of art of great national importance, were to be sold. The MPs urged that the fund should be constituted as the National Heritage and Land Fund and that, over a period of five years, it should be restored to at least its original sum (£50m).

The American Express Card samples some southern comfort



Comfort, good food, personal service—these, plus the highest sunshine statistics in the British Isles—give a special charm to a stay in the South of England, where there's a particularly large choice of good hotels. At the five hotels on this page there is a warm welcome waiting for you and the American Express Card.

The Bramley Grange Hotel, Bramley

A lovely country house with its own 20 acres of Surrey round it, and a well-deserved reputation for hospitality, good food and personal service. The 40 bedrooms all have television and telephones, most have private bathrooms. The restaurant, overlooking rhododendrons and azaleas, has a menu which is excellent, in both quality and variety. Being a free house, there's an exceptional selection of drinks. Golf, boating, racing and National Trust mansions are within easy reach. For a business lunch, a quiet weekend, a conference or a dinner party, there's nowhere quite like the Bramley Grange, Bramley, nr. Guildford, Surrey. Bramley 3434.

The Montcalm, London

Elegance, panache, good humour and appreciation of haute cuisine—these were the qualities of the French nobleman Montcalm. And these are the qualities of the hotel named after him. Here you'll find the best of all worlds: Georgian architecture and modern comfort; surroundings inspired by the age of elegance, interpreted to suit the taste of today—a balanced combination of antiques and specially designed reproduction furniture; English and international cuisine; suites where spiral staircases lead from the drawing room to the bedroom above—unique in a London hotel. The Montcalm is a hotel that is contem-

porary in its efficiency and traditional in its impeccable standards of service. Great Cumberland Place, London W1. 01-402 4288.

The Sheraton Park Tower Hotel, London

You can't miss this splendid hotel. It's 18 storeys high, circular with glare-proof windows—and beautiful views across Hyde Park. The 295 guest rooms are extra large and luxurious, with colour television, individual air and heat controls, and 24 hour room service. You can choose between several restaurants and bars—the Rotunda Cocktail Bar, Le Café Jardin, a coffee shop-restaurant which is open 24 hours a day, the Trianon haute cuisine restaurant, plus three private luncheon and dining rooms. It's the peak of hotel living! 101 Knightsbridge, SW1. 01-235 8050.

The Norfolk Continental Hotel, Brighton

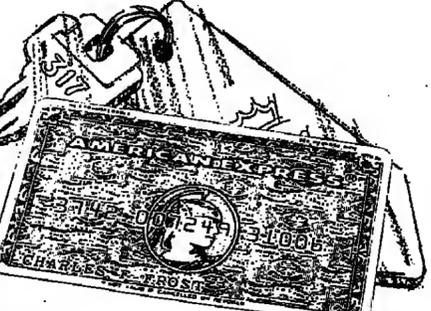
At this magnificent hotel facing the sea, you'll find the ultimate in luxury, in surroundings, food, wine and service. Original chandeliers light the pillared Regency hall with its graceful staircase and the splendid Crystal Room, where superb food is served in golden surroundings. There's also an informal coffee shop overlooking the sea, an American Bar with a terrace for fine weather, and the 19th century Meyers Bar with its English pub atmosphere—one of Brighton's most popular meeting

places. The 76 rooms all have private baths and showers, television and radio. The Norfolk is owned and run by a family, who personally supervise every detail, so the service is particularly friendly, efficient and courteous. Kings Road, Brighton. 0273 738201.

The Inn on the Park, London

More individualistic than most of London's large modern hotels. Where else would you find a balcony for each of the 228 bedrooms, or furnishing which includes specially woven carpets? It also has an unequalled position, on an "island" overlooking both Green Park and Hyde Park. There's a comfortable lounge, where you can have tea and snacks, and a pleasant restaurant with a view of a pretty garden and a fountain playing. The hotel has its own garage. Hamilton Place, Park Lane, W1. 01-499 0888.

If you're not yet enjoying the many benefits of carrying the Card—like signing for bills at hotels, restaurants, stores and travel offices the world over—pick up an application form. They're at all these hotels, Lloyds Banks and American Express Travel Offices; or you can call direct on Brighton 693555.



The American Express Card. Don't leave home without it

HOME NEWS

Post Office chairman urges battle against declining standards

Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office Corporation, yesterday urged resumption of a Sunday letter service and a cheap postage rate for next Christmas.

At the end of his first month as head of the corporation, he called on Post Office staff to lead a battle against the general decline in standards and services.

Teachers wary on accountability

Teachers are wary of government moves to promote the accountability of schools by exposing the testing and assessment of pupils according to an editorial in Secondary Education, the journal of the National Union of Teachers, published today.

Acid gushes into river after fatal M1 crash

The river Nene was polluted with hydrochloric acid yesterday after a fatal motorway crash involving a tanker. Two people were killed and seven others injured in the crash on the M1 near Watford Gap.

The 4,000 gallon tanker was involved with six other vehicles in a multiple accident on the northbound carriageway, causing the acid to gush into a stream at the rate of 10 gallons a minute.



Hill memorial: Mrs Bette Hill, widow of Graham Hill, who was killed in an aircraft crash two years ago, receiving a cheque for £10,000 from Lord Monagu of Beaulieu, chairman of the Graham Hill Appeal Fund, at a dinner at Guildhall, London, last night.

Move to end students' Jewish-Arab conflict

Feelings are likely to run high this weekend when the Jewish-Arab conflict in the universities is discussed at the National Union of Students' conference in Blackpool, which opens today.

An agreement designed to lessen campus conflict is announced today in the NUS newspaper National Student. The union has no declaration from the Union of Jewish Students and the General Union of Palestinian Students that debates around the issues raised in the Middle East conflict should take place within a free and open atmosphere.

Supporters might not respect their decision. She said fears that the amendment might increase the power of the executive were ill founded because any decision to expel a student's union would always be taken to the national conference.

MP's Bill to regulate house agents

Mr Bryan Davies, Labour MP for Enfield, North, who came third in the ballot for private member's Bills, announced last night that he would sponsor an estate agents Bill.

Talks start on closing EEC-Japan trade gap

Japan and the EEC opened two days of trade talks here today with the perennial problem of the growing Japanese surplus on trade with the community at the centre of the stage.

WEST EUROPE

Hospitals hit by power cuts as left-wing unions strike in protest against Barre austerity

France's left-wing trade unions called their members out on general strike for the second time this year in protest against the austerity measures of the Barre Government. Both the CGT and the Socialist CFTD were involved, as was the militant teachers union, the FEN.

There were fewer strikers this time than during the last stoppage on May 24 when an estimated 10 million joined the protest. According to the employers' organisation, an average of only 10 per cent failed to report for work today in the private sector, and it was impossible to tell how many of those did not turn up because of the difficulties in getting to work.

Le Havre, Dec 1.—The crew of a French Channel car ferry today barricaded passengers on board an incoming British boat for two hours in protest against a plan by Normandy Ferries to disburse 29 of them or operate the ship Leopard under the British flag from January 1.

YOU NEED A GOOD REASON FOR BUYING AN ORIENT QUARTZ CHRONOGRAPH. HERE ARE TWENTY.



Only £89.95 (Suggested Retail Selling Price). The Orient Chronograph. One of a superb selection of Orient watches. For your nearest Orient stockist, phone (01) 482 9871.

£4m of television equipment unused because of unions

At least £4m of new television equipment is lying idle because it has been "blacked" by unions, Mr Robin Scott, deputy managing director of BBC Television, complained yesterday.

Mr Scott said that the trouble has worsened in recent months. It was worse for the independent television companies than for the BBC; London Weekend Television, Granada and Anglia were particularly affected.

Son cleared of manslaughter

Peter Jackson, aged 43, accused of killing his elderly mother after learning that she had been unfaithful with a milkman more than forty years ago, was cleared at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of manslaughter.

Apology by two playwrights

John Arden and his wife Margaretta D'Arcy, the playwrights, apologized in the High Court yesterday to a retired Royal Navy commander who complained that he was portrayed as an unscrupulous landowner in one of their plays.

Health chief is cleared

Mr Norman Darby, administrator of Somerset Area Health Authority, has been cleared of an allegation that he used the ambulance service for travelling 30 miles on a personal errand.

Johnny Walker get bottle ban

The makers of Johnny Walker whisky got an order in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, stopping another company from selling whisky in similar bottles.

Brighton lottery suspended

Brighton's town lottery has been suspended after a complaint by an American company that the design of the tickets infringes copyright.

Footballer banned

Roy Hanlin, aged 21, the Leeds United footballer, was banned from driving for a year and fined £120 by magistrates at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, yesterday after admitting a drink-driving charge.

Detective jailed

Det. Constable Peter Sandring, aged 28, of Duxton, Northamptonshire, was jailed for six months by Northampton magistrates yesterday for stealing from fellow officers.

Modernism

Michael Long reviews a new collection of essays on modernism in The Times Higher Education Supplement today. Lord Todd, O.M., calls Clive Cookson who he still believes it was a mistake to expand the universities, and Professor Max Beloff argues that the University Grants Committee should be abolished.

Vatican handshake between the Pope and Mr Gierak

Outside the Vatican, Mr Gierak was still expressing himself as well satisfied. On specific points, he was more guarded. There was no question, he said, of establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See in the near future.

Pope offers support to Poland

The Pope had an unexpectedly protracted audience today with Mr Edward Gierak, the Polish leader, during which he said that the Roman Catholic Church was ready to make its contribution to the progress of Polish society.

Views unaltered by nuclear debate

Three days of "open discussions" on the role of nuclear power in meeting the EEC's energy needs concluded here today without either side in the debate making any concession or conceding in the righteousness of its cause.

Johnny Walker get bottle ban

The makers of Johnny Walker whisky got an order in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, stopping another company from selling whisky in similar bottles.

Health chief is cleared

Mr Norman Darby, administrator of Somerset Area Health Authority, has been cleared of an allegation that he used the ambulance service for travelling 30 miles on a personal errand.

Son cleared of manslaughter

Peter Jackson, aged 43, accused of killing his elderly mother after learning that she had been unfaithful with a milkman more than forty years ago, was cleared at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of manslaughter.

Apology by two playwrights

John Arden and his wife Margaretta D'Arcy, the playwrights, apologized in the High Court yesterday to a retired Royal Navy commander who complained that he was portrayed as an unscrupulous landowner in one of their plays.

Footballer banned

Roy Hanlin, aged 21, the Leeds United footballer, was banned from driving for a year and fined £120 by magistrates at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, yesterday after admitting a drink-driving charge.

Brighton lottery suspended

Brighton's town lottery has been suspended after a complaint by an American company that the design of the tickets infringes copyright.

Detective jailed

Det. Constable Peter Sandring, aged 28, of Duxton, Northamptonshire, was jailed for six months by Northampton magistrates yesterday for stealing from fellow officers.

Modernism

Michael Long reviews a new collection of essays on modernism in The Times Higher Education Supplement today. Lord Todd, O.M., calls Clive Cookson who he still believes it was a mistake to expand the universities, and Professor Max Beloff argues that the University Grants Committee should be abolished.



At the same time, the Pope, for all his courteous and genial, was clear in laying down what the church's contribution could and should be and what he felt the church could properly claim in return. He reminded Mr Gierak that throughout the thousand years of the church had been conducted in a positive way in the interests of the nation, on both the religious field and outside it.

Views unaltered by nuclear debate

Three days of "open discussions" on the role of nuclear power in meeting the EEC's energy needs concluded here today without either side in the debate making any concession or conceding in the righteousness of its cause.

Health chief is cleared

Mr Norman Darby, administrator of Somerset Area Health Authority, has been cleared of an allegation that he used the ambulance service for travelling 30 miles on a personal errand.

Son cleared of manslaughter

Peter Jackson, aged 43, accused of killing his elderly mother after learning that she had been unfaithful with a milkman more than forty years ago, was cleared at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of manslaughter.

Apology by two playwrights

John Arden and his wife Margaretta D'Arcy, the playwrights, apologized in the High Court yesterday to a retired Royal Navy commander who complained that he was portrayed as an unscrupulous landowner in one of their plays.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "leaders", "catcher", "to HQ", "African's", "cases", "main copes", "terrorists", "man security", "charged".

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center: "كلنا من الاصل"

OVERSEAS

Rhodesia settlement talks to go ahead in Salisbury without Bishop Muzorewa taking part

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Dec 1

Constitutional talks between the Rhodesian Government and the incoming black nationalist government began yesterday in Salisbury without Bishop Muzorewa and his delegation from the United African National Council.

The talks will proceed because Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, says there is an urgent need to make progress towards peace in Rhodesia. A Government spokesman said today there could be no further delay.

The other two African nationalist organizations, the Zimbabwe United People's Organization and the Sithule wing of the Patriotic Front, were being sent representatives.

If the organization with the biggest black following, the UANC, was not represented at the outset, this was unfortunate.

We could go on for ever with the delay after another, but not this time," the spokesman said. "The talks will start on Friday as announced by the Prime Minister."

The initial meeting will deal with procedural matters and is expected to last for more than an hour tomorrow afternoon at a place yet to be announced.

The broad principles of the negotiations are expected to be discussed in detail over the next few days and work then allocated to committees to handle details.

The Government has been preparing for such a conference for some months with much groundwork on constitutional matters being done by an expert team headed by Mr. George Smith, the Government's Chief legal draftsman.

Mr Smith has already conceded the principle of minority rights, before the final arrangements provided the other side accepted the need for safeguards for

minority groups, which all three factions have accepted. The Sithule delegation will be headed by Dr Elliott Gebelish, its vice-president. As the Rev Ndebeningi Sithule is still in the United States.

Senator Chief Chirau will head the Zupo delegation. Mr David Makomo, publicity officer of the UANC, said today that Mr Smith's callous disregard for his organization's week of mourning would prejudice the successful outcome of the talks.

Mr Smith was under the illusion that he was trying to use the UANC to manoeuvre a settlement for his purpose, he should think again. No settlement was possible unless it was endorsed by the UANC.

In an interview with the Rhodesian Herald, published today, Mr Smith said that more than anything else in the world he wanted to bring peace to Rhodesia. With goodwill and the cooperation of those who felt the same way, there was a real chance of success.

It would not be an easy process and dramatic results could not be expected in the early stages, he said. Asked, in the light of settlement moves, what the objective was of the recent raids into Mozambique, he said the urgent need for talks did not preclude Rhodesia defending itself against attempts by the Patriotic Front to take over the country by force.

The raids had dealt a crippling blow and were essential to stop heavy attacks into the country which had been planned, as usual, against the main innocent black civilians, including women and children.

The Patriotic Front had encouraged itself completely from efforts towards peace within Rhodesia.

The settlement initiative, Mr Smith said, involved those who wanted to bring peace to Rhodesia. The Government and the security forces were fighting to achieve that peace.

Bishop Muzorewa's claim that security forces had attacked refugee camps which included large numbers of women and

children was wrong. The camps were defended and the inhabitants were armed terrorists.

Mr Smith said Mr Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front leader, had made it plain that his organization was not in the least interested in peace or having settlement talks. He had been quoted as saying he would set up a communist or socialist regime in Rhodesia.

Such a system could be imposed on Rhodesia only by force and Mr Smith said he had no intention of allowing this to happen, as last week's operation clearly showed.

Referring to condemnation of the raids by Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, and the United States Government, Mr Smith said it was the common support by these governments of the Patriotic Front which prolonged the war and militated against peace efforts.

Their attitude was clearly shown by the military proposals put by Lord Cerver which have been roundly condemned not only here but in Britain and America," he said.

The responsibility for the delay in achieving peace cannot be laid at our door. We have come to expect them to condemn anything my Government does to defend our country, but they would never dream of criticizing the real aggressor.

The British and American contribution toward peace so far has been negligible. All we have had is talk and delay. At least we in Rhodesia are getting to grips with the problem."

Maputo, Dec 1.—Two Belgian airmen have been captured by the Mozambique Army after they were shot down in Tete province, the Defence Ministry said today.

A statement said the aircraft belonged to the Zaire-based company African Lux and that the airmen were on their way from Salisbury to Lubumbashi in Zaire with a consignment of meat when shot down.

The aircraft had violated Mozambique airspace four times last month. — Agency France-Press.

Sudden Sadat visit to Israel upset Jordan monarch's preparations Admiration and annoyance by King Husain

From Edward Mortimer Amman, Dec 1

King Husain of Jordan today expressed great admiration for Egypt and for President Sadat, but also showed annoyance that Mr Sadat had upset the delicate preparations for the Geneva conference by suddenly announcing his visit to Israel without consulting or informing other Arab leaders.

He himself, he said, would not go to Jerusalem in any foreseeable circumstances.

He repeated that Jordan would not attend any pre-Geneva conference whether in Cairo or New York, unless all the near parties attended, but said he would not take part in any campaign against Mr Sadat either.

Jordan would not take part in any restricted summits such as today's meeting in Tripoli, but would attend an Arab summit conference attended by all Arab states.

Speaking at a press conference in the royal palace, King Husain praised Mr Sadat's "great moral courage" in going to Israel and present-

ing the Arab case there "in a way which we do not see". He described Mr Sadat as a man who had devoted most of his life to the Arab cause, and as "the hero of the crossing of the Suez Canal", which was the greatest victory of the Arabs in modern times. He paid generous tribute to the sacrifices made by Egypt for the Palestinian cause "throughout many years".

On the other hand, he did not conceal his distress at the way Mr Sadat had taken his decision. "The fact is", he said, "that just before the announcement of the visit I was personally involved in a great deal of activity. I visited Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, then Syria again, talking about what could be done to get all the parties to meet, including the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) at that stage, to discuss Geneva and what the Arab attitude should be—and then the surprise occurred."

He had felt, he said, "that we were close to a meeting to prepare the Rab position", and he could not deny that "there

is some setback in what has occurred". It should be "possible for Arab leaders at least to inform each other about actions, which they consider to be in the best interest of the Arab cause." In this case, Mr Sadat's action had come as a total surprise.

On the Cairo conference and on Dr Waldheim's proposals for a New York conference, King Husain explained there was no point in Jordan attending a meeting which was not attended by "other parties more directly involved than us", ie Syria and the Palestinians.

He also reaffirmed his acceptance of the Rabat Arab summit in 1974 recognizing the PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, but when asked whether in the event of the PLO refusing to attend the Geneva conference Palestinian interests could be represented by anyone else, he replied: "I believe it is up to the Palestinians to determine what is the best course they should follow." He certainly hoped

the Palestinians would be adequately represented.

The king emphasized repeatedly that President Sadat had gone to Jerusalem entirely on his own responsibility, and added that he could not see "any circumstances under which I could make such a visit".

Mr Sadat had "gone as far as any of us can". He believed that "following the visit, no one in the world can say that the Arabs are not prepared to go to the limit in search of a just and lasting peace".

But, he added, the basis for such a peace was very clear to the Israelis already. He had said for a long time that the decision to make peace was now up to the Israelis, and "up to now I haven't seen any encouraging signs".

He had very serious doubts about the Israeli attitude on the West Bank and Jerusalem, he said, pointing to Mr Begin's statements both before and after President Sadat's visit, and to the announcement of new Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

Thatcher visit to Nato HQ

Brussels, Dec 1.—Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, today began a two-day visit to Brussels with discussions at Nato headquarters.

Nato sources said Mrs Thatcher was briefed on the military situation in Europe by General Herman Zainer, General Secretary of Nato's Military Committee. She also discussed East-West relations with Dr Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato.

Later Mrs Thatcher visited Supreme Allied Headquarters, near Mons for talks with General Alexander Haig, Nato's European commander. She met her deputy, General Sir Harry Udo, and other members of the British delegation before returning to Brussels, where she will meet EEC officials tomorrow.—Reuter.

Call for Biko verdict against security police

From Marcel Berlins Pretoria, Dec 1

A verdict that Steve Biko died as the result of a criminal assault on him by one or more of eight members of the security police in whose custody he was on September 6 and 7 has been called for by Mr Sydney Kentridge, counsel for Mr Biko's family.

He was making his final submission to the magistrate, Mr Martinus Prins, on the fourteenth day of the inquest into Mr Biko's death on September 12.

Mr Kentridge said the probabilities were that the injuries from which Mr Biko died were inflicted deliberately, unlawfully, and without good cause. Those responsible were guilty of at least the crime of culpable homicide.

He was not submitting that Mr Biko had been killed fully in the sense that whoever assaulted him wanted him to die, but that the person or persons who had beaten him did not care whether he was seriously injured or not.

The inquest had exposed grave irregularity and misconduct in the treatment of single detainees, Mr Kentridge said. "It has incidentally revealed the dangers to life and liberty involved in the system of holding detainees incommunicado," he added.

"A firm and clear verdict may help to prevent further abuse of the system. If the light of further disquieting evidence before this court, any verdict which can be seen as an exoneration of the Port Elizabeth security police will unfortunately be interpreted as a licence to abuse," he said.

Mr Kentridge said there was no direct evidence that any particular policeman had assaulted Mr Biko, but that because some of the security police had closed their ranks "before the fact of the assault," he said, there could be no reason for that unless there was some circumstance connected with

Mr Biko's injuries that the police wanted to hide.

They had not given a satisfactory explanation of how Mr Biko's injuries occurred, instead, they had given false evidence about the events of September 6 and 7. The inference of guilt was strengthened.

During his four-hour address, Mr Kentridge served his most venomous criticism for two security police officers, Colonel Piet Coopsen and Major Harold Snyman, and two doctors who had examined Mr Biko. Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker.

The doctors, he said, had joined the security police in the conspiracy of silence about Mr Biko's condition. The relationship of those two district surgeons to Colonel Coopsen, the security police chief of the area, "was one of subservience, bordering on collusion."

"Their obvious neglect of their patients' interests and their deference to the requirements of the security police was a breach of their professional duty, which may have contributed to the final result," he said.

Their studied lack of curiosity about Mr Biko's condition could be explained only by their being in active collaboration with the police or by a deliberate decision not to embarrass the police or themselves by asking questions to which the answers were obvious.

The police, perhaps strengthened by their justified confidence that they could rely on the doctors to support them, presented to the court, with "gross impudence", a totally implausible account of Mr Biko's death.

It included "a fanciful description of a struggle, violent in the extreme, in which no blow was struck, a bizarre account of an alleged shamming when to any candid observer a man's progress to his death was being seen and described, and all the while the refusal to acknowledge the head injury."

Tate & Lyle challenge ATV on S Africa film

By Kenneth Gosling Tate and Lyle, the sugar refiners, are challenging sequences in a film to be shown by Associated Television, the independent television company, as part of a series about life and conditions in South Africa.

At a press conference last night, the company produced affidavits which, it said, proved that people questioned on the company's estate in Natal had given pre-arranged answers.

Mr Kit Nobby, public relations officer for Tate and Lyle, said that the company had spent four months checking the affidavits, which, he added, proved their agreement to withdraw any sequences about us.

"The four documentary films were commissioned by ATV from Mr Anthony Thomas. His

film crew returned from South Africa in September. The third film in the series, containing the sequences which Tate and Lyle say are damaging to the company, is to be shown on Wednesday week.

ATV agreed last month in correspondence with Tate and Lyle to make certain cuts involving people filmed and interviewed at Illovo, who were not resident here.

But Tate and Lyle say that their affidavits show discrepancies in other interviews, which they were shown in the form of "rushes" (unedited film) early last month.

They therefore want all the sequences removed. ATV have said, however, that it is not possible to give the categorical undertaking sought by Tate and Lyle.

Swissair first

Hongkong Dec 1.—A Swissair DC10 jet, in a full load of 237 tourists, left Hongkong today for the first commercial chartered flight to China since 1949.

Soviet rocket tests end

Moscow, Dec 1.—The Soviet Union today announced the completion of its rocket tests in the northern Pacific zone. The test zone will be free for navigation from Friday.—AP.

German security man charged

From Our Correspondent Bonn, Dec 1

Herz Karl Dirmhofer, of the West German security service, was charged today and accused of giving the press evidence that his service had been illegally tapping the home of a German nuclear scientist. He was charged with "sabotage against the constitution".

National Party gains many English-speaking voters

Continued from page 1

a sectional party of English-speakers in Natal.

The tiny SAP has reason to feel reasonably satisfied as it won three of the seven seats it contested. However its leader, Mr Myburgh Streicher, was ousted by the PFF.

The election was an unmitigated disaster for the ultra-right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party. Far from making inroads into the NP's conservative Afrikaner power base, the party was humiliated by mass NP victories and all but two of its candidates lost their deposits.

As expected, the NP won over large numbers of English-speaking voters particularly in lower and middle income areas. These voters had previously supported the UP.

Rejectionist Arab summit postponed until today

From David Watts Tripoli, Dec 1

The summit meeting in Tripoli of Arab rejectionist leaders began to take on substance this afternoon with the arrival of President Boumediene of Algeria and President Assad of Syria.

The arrival of the Iraqi delegation soon afterwards showed, however, that Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had been only partially successful in persuading Baghdad to support the summit. President Bakr of Iraq did not come, but sent a delegation of the Revolutionary Command Council, led by Mr Isha Yassin Ramadan, as his representative, and including Mr Sadoun Hammadi, the Foreign Minister.

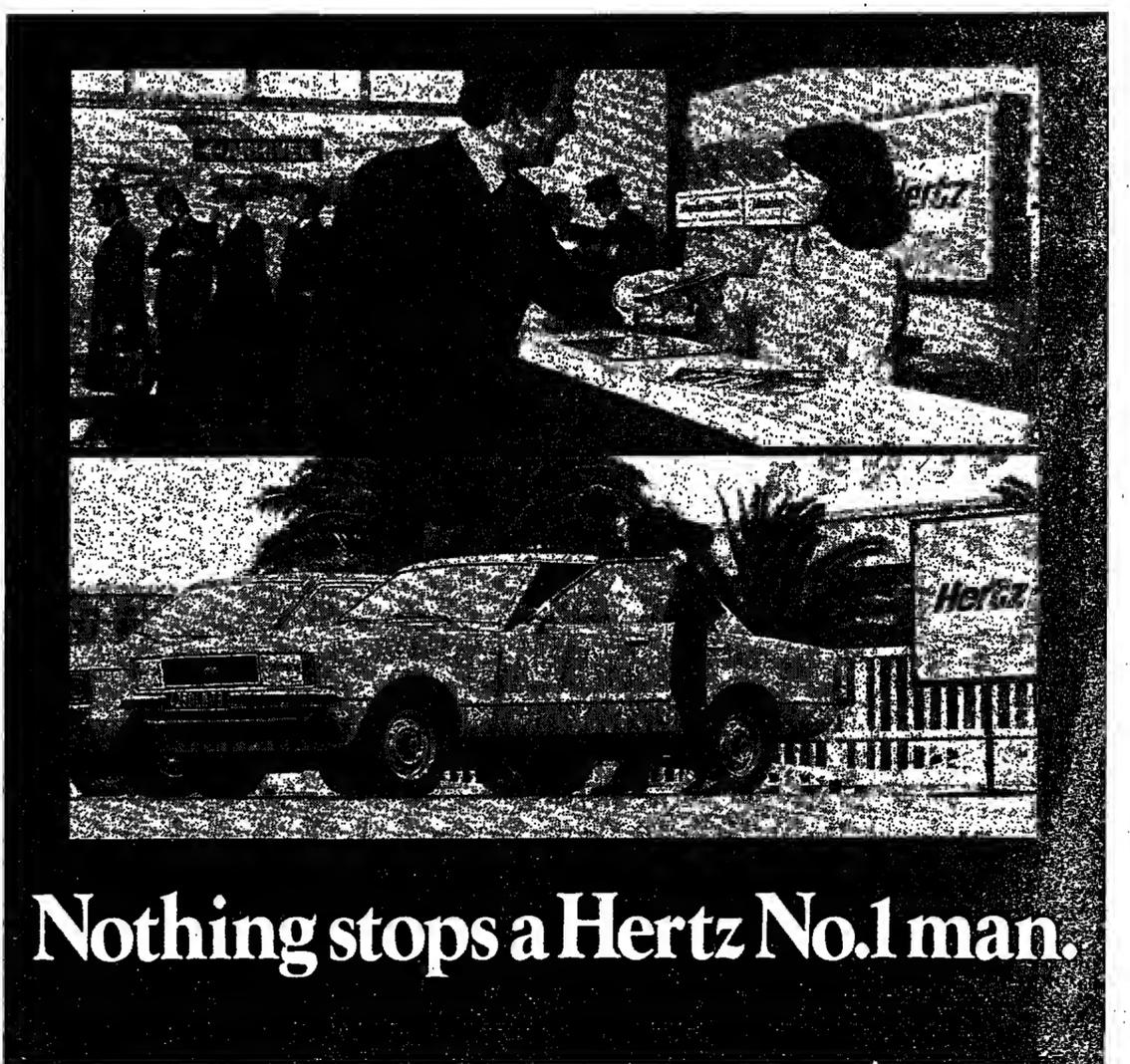
The conference was postponed until tomorrow morning because the South Yemen delegation did not arrive in time.

The Iraqis were quickly followed by Mr Arafat himself who brought a strong PLO delegation including Mr Abu Iyad, who is now the military commander of Fatah.

Dr George Habash, the Christian physician and rejectionist hard-liner, flew into an almost informal welcome last night.

Tripoli streets are drenched with cartoons reviling President Sadat. One shows him squatting over a street drain with the Star of David pendant round his neck.

Bus loads of workers moved into Tripoli's main square to hail the summit. As darkness fell carefully rehearsed crowds chanted slogans.



Nothing stops a Hertz No.1 man.

When you rent a Hertz car, you're a No.1 man instantly. We don't keep you waiting. You want a car? You get it... fast! An economical Ford Fiesta, the new Cortina, Granada or another fine car; thoroughly cleaned, checked and serviced. It's all part of the Hertz service. A service so efficient that only Hertz could offer you the latest innovation in speedy car rental: the Hertz No.1 Club.\* Being a member of the Hertz No.1 Club means that you won't have to waste time while your rental form is being filled in. It is prepared in advance. Before you leave, you telephone the number below, your travel agent, or your nearest Hertz office. Give your Hertz No.1 Club membership number and your reservation details. Your car will be ready and waiting. All you do is show your driver's licence and charge card, sign and go. So when you rent cars, rent Hertz and become a No.1 man. And why not do what almost 2 million business people around the world have done: join the Hertz No.1 Club. No introduction is needed, no membership fee. Get your application form for the Hertz No.1 Club at any Hertz counter or office. Or, when you next rent a Hertz car, ask to be enrolled automatically. Book your rental to any major charge card. Or even easier for you, get a Hertz Charge Card. There are no interest charges. \*In Germany, the Hertz VIP Club.

The Hertz No.1 Club Phone, sign, and go. LONDON Note our new number 01-542 6688 MANCHESTER 061-437 8321 BIRMINGHAM 021-643 8991 GLASGOW 041-248 7733





SPORT

Cricket

Simpson gives Australian players a dressing down on eve of Test

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Dec 1
Australia's recalled captain, Bobby Simpson, has had some strong words to say in Brisbane on the eve of the first Test match against India...

Greene Watson, another red-hot Test cricketer, was given such a chance as this is a witalist.
Reiter said: Simpson had said in Brisbane that he would not be a captain because of his dress, language and behaviour on and off the field...

Chappell said he and the players involved in world series cricket were proud of the way they had represented their country.
Chappell said he and the players involved in world series cricket were proud of the way they had represented their country...

England in trouble on treacherous pitch

Ranajit, Dec 1.—England's task of rebuilding their Test cricket side in three three-day games is a massive one.
England's task of rebuilding their Test cricket side in three three-day games is a massive one...

England's immediate objective will be to save the match. The 11th XI made 151 in their first innings, making six for 62, and with a treacherous pitch, unlikely to show any improvement...

Football

An occasion that should stimulate players and supporters of Bury

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Bury, the third division team who this week have been one of the first to be promoted to the Football League, have been drawn to play the championship leaders, Nottingham Forest, in the quarter-final of the Football League Cup...

The return of Mr Stobbe to Bury has quickened the club through the competition that brought them to prominence when he was previously a member of the staff...

The meetings of the first division clubs should be exciting as all four are among the leading teams in the league. Manchester City, twice winners of the League Cup, and Arsenal last met in the first division in October...

Fast wicket will help Australians

Brisbane, Dec 1.—The prospect of India's batsmen facing Jeffrey Thomson on a fast, green wicket will probably interest those who follow the first Test match between Australia and India here tomorrow...

It will help the quicker bowlers. India will be without their injured batsman, Anuraag, but the fast wicket will help the quicker bowlers...

With the two most experienced batsmen back in the pavilion, and the other three batsmen in the middle of the innings, England are in a position to defend their lead...

Three over left-arm bowler, struck at the stumps in the first over. The Australian batsmen are in a position to defend their lead...

Three over left-arm bowler, struck at the stumps in the first over. The Australian batsmen are in a position to defend their lead...

A pity for England Danes say

Copenhagen, Dec 1.—Denmark's inclusion in the same European Championship group as England is a pity, according to the Danish national trainer, Kurt Nielsen...

FIFA secretary disgusted by violence in World Cup

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec 1.—Helmut Kraemer, general secretary of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA), said today that he was absolutely disgusted by the violence during the World Cup matches between Yugoslavia and Spain in Belgrade...

Mr Kraemer in particular blamed Croatian players for what he termed a deliberately attacking opponent with the intention of causing serious injury. The attacks on the men in black of the last year, almost all started by Yugoslavia, he said, Mr Kraemer said that the English referee Ken Burrows had to shoulder part of the blame for what happened on the pitch...

Slow work rate on stadium

Moscow, Dec 1.—Building work to complete the stadium for the 1980 Olympics has fallen way behind schedule, a Soviet newspaper said today...

Motor racing

Twelve new formula one races for Britain next year
By John Blunsden
Next year's British motor racing calendar will have the opportunity to watch at least 12 new formula one races...

Three for Britain

Britain will send three representatives to compete in the Jean Boule 500 mile race in Barcelona on Sunday. They are Neil Campbell, Southampton and Johnnie Dore, London...

Vilas wins grand prix

Walsworth, Dec 1.—Gullerino Vilas of Argentina who is this year's French and United States open champion, has won the international tennis grand prix tournament in Walsworth...

Today's football

Manchester United v Tottenham Hotspur
Liverpool v Arsenal
Sheff Wednesd v Ipswich Town

Rugby League

Bradford Northern seek share of silver
Bradford Northern, the only province to have won the title of the Rugby League, are trying for a place in the John Player Trophy final...

Rugby Union

Widnes have the greater experience for tomorrow's match but Bradford are fielding what many people consider is their best side...

Squash rackets

Two players fined for behaviour on court
By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent
The disciplinary committee of the International Squash Players Association (ISPA) have fined Aly Aziz (Egypt) and Kevin Shawcross (Australia) £20 each for bad behaviour...

Olympic Games

Countries not cities may stage events
New Delhi, Dec 1.—By the end of the century the Olympic Games could be staged throughout a country, in sites as far apart as Moscow and Delhi...

Tennis

Roche plays first singles in Davis Cup final
Sydney, Dec 1.—Tony Roche will get into the Davis Cup final round as a singles player for the first time in his life here tomorrow when he opens Australia's challenge to the 1977 title against the holders, Italy...

Rugby Union

Clubs bemoan loss of players to trials
Gloucester's recall of Michael Neilson, their 37-year-old coach, has caused more interest in the club than in the trials themselves...

Real tennis

Holder meets Cripps for third time in four years
By Our Real Tennis Correspondent
The mixture as before. For the third time in four years Howard Angus, the holder, will meet Norwood Cripps, the challenger...

Skiing

Miss Pelen's win marred by Austrian protest
Sancti Spiritus, Italy, Dec 1.—Perrine Falcin came home behind with a fantastic second heat and topped a French triumph in the women's world series giant slalom race, edging team colleague Fabienne Serrat into second place...

Top of her field

Washington, Dec 1.—Virginia Wade, the Wimbledon champion, will head a field of 32 for the women's Washington tennis tournament from January 2 to 8...

Leslie leads amateurs

Jon Leslie, the England number one, will lead a strong amateur team against the professional squash players, for the Dunlop Trophy, at Wembley on Thursday, December 15...

Leslie leads amateurs

Professionals: C. Francis (GB), B. Patterson (GB), M. Aspin (GB), A. Kellum (GB), M. Khalifa (Egypt), Miss A. Smith (GB), Miss B. Wall (Australia), Amateurs: G. Beiers (Australia), S. Courmay (Ethiopia), K. Ferguson (Australia), J. Leslie (Buckinghamshire), J. O'Connor (Ireland), L. Robinson (Yorkshire), Miss S. Gosnell (Wiltshire), Miss J. Lawes (Surrey)



Angus: did not press his opponent too hard.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Sons of', 'ancer to', 'and in', 'Promoter', 'our terms to', 'Export is', 'ourite', 'win stage', 'Booker', 'Association'.

SPORT

Bloodstock sales

Two sons of Northern Dancer to stand in England

By Michael Seely
For the first time the services of two sons of the all-conquering American sire, Northern Dancer, will be available to British breeders...

Racing

Favourite is beaten four lengths by Mayhem

Trainer's Seat, on whom Lenny Piggott won the Scandinavian Open championship four months ago, was made a hot favourite for his first appearance in jumps in the Garswood Pattern Hurdle...



Trainer's Seat, on whom Lenny Piggott won the Scandinavian Open championship four months ago, was made a hot favourite for his first appearance in jumps in the Garswood Pattern Hurdle...

Kilboney has chance to shine in the Esher Amphitheatre

By Michael Seely
Sandown Park's two-day meeting opens on a high note as this afternoon's main event, the spectacular amphitheatre on the slopes of Esher, the steeplechaser will provide the main excitement...

Boxing

US promoter to put title bout terms to Conteh

Madrid, Dec 1.—The American boxing promoter, Bob Arum, said today that he would put the terms of a future title bout to the British former world light-heavyweight champion, John Conteh...

Allied Carpets flying over the last fence in the Shipston Handicap Steeplechase at Warwick yesterday.

Terje Dahl, a Norwegian trainer-jockey, had his best day's racing at Baydock Park this week. Allied Carpets, who has no immediate plans for his two younger stars, Royal John and Casar, All three were trained by Tony Balding...

Balding's treble has a Norwegian connexion

Terje Dahl, a Norwegian trainer-jockey, had his best day's racing at Baydock Park this week. Allied Carpets, who has no immediate plans for his two younger stars, Royal John and Casar, All three were trained by Tony Balding...

Dope test for Kent's Mill after big flop

Grisham Thorne was in top form at Wincanton with a hard earned 108-1 treble on Coffee Bean, Vindicate and Silent Burn...

Eddery and Raymond keep the flag flying in the East

Hongkong, Dec 1.—The cream of Britain's jockeys, who have been racing in the East for some time, are still in the saddle...

Racing

33 Export is favourite to win stage

Auckland, Dec 1.—A veteran French yacht, 33 Export, today sailed on her provisional home-coming to the second leg of the Round-World race and is now almost certain to win the stage...

Cycling

Spain will return after 13 years' absence

By Norman Fox
Spain, who have not competed in the Milk Race cycling tour of Britain since 1965, and the Soviet Union who returned last summer for the first time for seven years and provided the individual and team title winners, will race in next summer's event...

Sandown Park programme

Table listing race programs for Sandown Park, including Regents Novices Hurdle, White Swan Hurdle, and others with odds and participants.

Market Rasen programme

Table listing race programs for Market Rasen, including White Swan Hurdle, Gordon Arms Hurdle, and others with odds and participants.

Haydock Park results

Table showing race results for Haydock Park, including Weaverham Hurdle, Weaverham Hurdle, and others with winners and odds.

Wincanton

Table showing race results for Wincanton, including Castle Cary Hurdle, Shipston Steeplechase, and others with winners and odds.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 Ballylin Lake, 1.30 TIEPOLINO is specially recommended, 2.0 Kilboney, 2.30 Shifting Gold, 3.0 Rainsborough, 3.30 Double Bluff.

Warwick

1.0 (1.0) ASKETT HURDLE (Div 1) Plier, ch 2, by Song-Callewa, 11-0 Spring Frolic, J. B. Hall (11-0) 2 Occopus, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 3 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 4 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 5 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 6 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 7 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 8 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 9 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 10 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 11 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 12 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 13 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 14 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 15 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 16 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 17 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 18 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 19 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 20 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 21 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 22 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 23 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 24 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 25 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 26 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 27 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 28 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 29 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 30 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 31 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 32 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 33 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 34 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 35 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 36 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 37 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 38 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 39 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 40 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 41 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 42 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 43 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 44 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 45 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 46 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 47 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 48 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 49 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 50 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 51 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 52 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 53 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 54 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 55 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 56 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 57 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 58 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 59 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 60 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 61 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 62 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 63 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 64 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 65 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 66 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 67 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 68 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 69 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 70 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 71 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 72 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 73 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 74 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 75 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 76 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 77 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 78 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 79 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 80 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 81 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 82 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 83 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 84 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 85 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 86 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 87 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 88 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 89 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 90 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 91 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 92 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 93 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 94 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 95 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 96 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 97 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 98 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 99 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 100 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 101 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 102 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 103 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 104 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 105 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 106 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 107 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 108 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 109 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 110 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 111 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 112 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 113 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 114 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 115 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 116 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 117 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 118 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 119 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 120 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 121 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 122 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 123 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 124 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 125 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 126 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 127 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 128 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 129 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 130 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 131 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 132 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 133 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 134 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 135 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 136 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 137 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 138 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 139 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 140 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 141 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 142 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 143 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 144 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 145 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 146 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 147 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 148 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 149 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 150 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 151 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 152 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 153 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 154 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 155 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 156 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 157 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 158 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 159 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 160 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 161 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 162 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 163 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 164 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 165 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 166 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 167 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 168 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 169 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 170 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 171 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 172 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 173 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 174 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 175 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 176 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 177 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 178 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 179 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 180 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 181 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 182 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 183 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 184 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 185 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 186 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 187 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 188 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 189 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 190 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 191 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 192 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 193 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 194 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 195 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 196 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 197 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 198 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 199 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 200 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 201 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 202 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 203 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 204 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 205 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 206 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 207 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 208 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 209 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 210 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 211 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 212 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 213 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 214 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 215 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 216 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 217 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 218 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 219 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 220 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 221 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 222 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 223 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 224 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 225 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 226 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 227 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 228 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 229 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 230 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 231 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 232 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 233 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 234 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 235 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 236 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 237 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 238 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 239 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 240 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 241 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 242 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 243 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 244 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 245 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 246 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 247 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 248 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 249 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 250 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 251 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 252 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 253 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 254 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 255 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 256 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 257 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 258 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 259 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 260 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 261 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 262 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 263 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 264 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 265 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 266 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 267 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 268 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 269 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 270 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 271 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 272 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 273 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 274 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 275 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 276 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 277 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 278 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 279 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 280 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 281 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 282 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 283 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 284 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 285 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 286 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 287 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 288 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 289 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 290 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 291 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 292 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 293 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 294 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 295 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 296 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 297 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 298 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 299 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 300 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 301 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 302 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 303 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 304 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 305 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 306 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 307 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 308 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 309 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 310 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 311 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 312 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 313 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 314 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 315 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 316 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 317 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 318 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 319 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 320 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 321 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 322 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 323 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 324 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 325 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 326 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 327 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 328 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 329 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 330 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 331 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 332 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 333 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 334 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 335 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 336 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 337 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 338 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 339 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 340 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 341 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 342 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 343 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 344 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 345 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 346 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 347 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 348 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 349 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 350 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 351 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 352 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 353 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 354 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 355 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 356 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 357 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 358 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 359 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 360 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 361 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 362 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 363 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 364 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 365 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 366 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 367 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 368 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 369 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 370 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 371 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 372 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 373 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 374 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 375 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 376 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 377 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 378 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 379 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 380 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 381 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 382 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 383 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 384 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 385 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 386 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 387 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 388 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 389 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 390 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 391 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 392 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 393 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 394 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 395 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 396 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 397 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 398 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 399 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 400 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 401 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 402 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 403 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 404 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 405 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 406 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 407 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 408 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 409 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 410 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 411 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 412 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 413 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 414 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 415 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 416 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 417 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 418 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 419 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 420 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 421 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 422 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 423 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 424 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 425 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 426 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 427 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 428 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 429 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 430 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 431 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 432 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 433 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 434 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 435 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 436 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 437 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 438 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 439 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 440 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 441 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 442 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 443 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 444 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 445 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 446 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 447 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 448 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 449 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 450 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 451 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 452 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 453 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 454 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 455 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 456 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 457 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 458 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 459 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 460 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 461 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 462 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 463 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 464 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 465 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 466 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 467 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 468 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 469 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 470 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 471 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 472 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 473 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 474 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 475 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 476 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 477 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 478 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 479 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 480 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 481 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 482 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 483 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 484 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 485 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 486 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 487 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 488 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 489 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 490 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 491 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 492 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 493 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 494 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 495 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 496 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 497 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 498 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 499 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 500 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 501 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 502 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 503 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 504 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 505 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 506 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 507 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 508 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 509 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 510 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 511 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 512 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 513 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 514 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 515 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 516 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 517 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 518 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 519 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 520 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 521 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 522 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 523 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 524 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 525 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 526 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 527 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 528 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 529 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 530 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 531 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 532 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 533 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 534 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 535 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks (11-0) 536 Bile, Mr. P. Crooks

PARLIAMENT, December 1, 1977

Prime Minister opposed to free collective bargaining yet knows of nothing better to replace it

House of Commons
The Prime Minister indicated at question time that he ceased to worship free collective bargaining about 10 years ago but he did not know of a better system. He said that free collective bargaining was not a means of obtaining justice or fair play.

points out all the defects, weaknesses and evils associated with the system.
However, it has advantages and the main advantage I want to see made is that the major problem facing this country... (Conservative interruptions).
Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—Ministers are not detached from contributing to a newspaper on occasion to supplement other means of informing the public about the work of their departments.

a national approach to wages without excessive settlements which are likely to lead to inflation.
Mr John Pardoe (North Cornwall, L)—I am not going to ask the Prime Minister about these but I am concerned about phase 3. Will he accept that if the present rate of wage settlements in the private sector continues for the remainder of the year up to July 1978, retail price increases will be rising rapidly in the second half of 1978?
What will Mr Callaghan do to enforce the guidelines in the private sector?

Even more bitterness if inflation soared

Bitterness shown in the firemen's dispute would be even greater if settlements brought more unemployment, higher prices and greater inflation, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said during questions.
Mr Edward Loyden (Liverpool, Con, Lab) had told him that if the firemen's dispute was not settled by the end of the year, it would be a bitter disappointment and bitterness shown not only by firemen but by many constituents who support their representatives.
Mr Callaghan—Yes, I would expect to find some bitterness. Indeed, I have detected it myself when I have been picketed or demonstrated against by firemen in many parts of the country. But I hope he would tell these people that there would be equal or even greater bitterness and resentment if, as a result of settlements which spread through the economy we were to have higher unemployment, higher prices and a return to the inflation of two years ago. It is for this reason that we are taking our stand.

Tories indignant at 'lack of endeavour' to make progress on European elections Bill

There were noisy protests from the Opposition over the Government's decision not to give time for the committee stage of the European Assembly Elections Bill next week.
Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Edinburgh, Lab) announced the business for next week. Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Opposition (Preston and the Border, C) said the most extraordinary situation was going to be when the Prime Minister was going to speak to other heads of Government of the EEC in London.
Mr Foot—The most extraordinary aspect of the situation, to quote his words, is his excitement.
Mr Whitelaw—I am not excited. Mr Foot—I thought he was. He is not excited after all. We have restored the status quo.

There might be further allegations of election if the House did not discuss a group of proposed amendments to the European Assembly Elections Bill which had not been called or had been ruled out of order.
Mr Foot—The most extraordinary aspect of the situation, to quote his words, is his excitement.
Mr Whitelaw—I am not excited. Mr Foot—I thought he was. He is not excited after all. We have restored the status quo.

the blame for not meeting the target date for direct elections will be entirely with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House. (Opposition cheers.)
Mr Foot—I understand his sensitivity, not to use the word excitability, on this subject. No doubt it will be one of the aspects of the matter which will crop up in the debate which I hope we shall hold on Tuesday of the following week. If we proceed, I will well then for his congratulations on the success of my best endeavours.

Mr Jay's amendment put a specific and mandatory obligation on the Government to consider any possible alternatives as to the method or conditions of election.
Mr Jay's amendment dealing with the process by which an election was started was outside the scope of the clause but amendments on the lines of the first two might appear as amendments to a later clause.

Facilitating trade in small arms

House of Lords
The Gun Barrel Proofs Bill, which received the Royal Assent, will enable the United Kingdom to accede to the 1959 Brussels convention for the regulation and control of trade in small arms. The main purpose of which is to promote common standards of proof.

Balancing producer and consumer interests

Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during a speech in the House of Commons, said that the Government would require a devaluation of about 25 per cent to bring the current market rate used for calculating monetary compensation amounts.
The exact effect of a change of this order cannot be predicted, he said, but it is estimated that it might eventually raise retail food prices by between 5 and 6.5 per cent on average.
Mr Silkin—There are a number of factors moving in opposite directions. There has been, and always is at this time of year, an increase in the home market. This time there is an increase in Irish exports of beef to this country which the Irish themselves did not believe was going to happen.
Mr George Rodgers (Chorley, Lab)—The grain crop increased by 17 million tons—a new record. Against this background, it is nonsense for the Opposition to claim that the grain farming community is hard-pressed.

Legal costs over dairies

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab) asked the Attorney General what were the total costs to public funds of all the legal actions connected with attempts made to prevent the publication of information in breach of confidence and in particular to preserve the public's collective responsibility within the Cabinet from being prejudiced by the premature disclosure of the contents of the report of the inquiry into the loss of £200m by Crown Agents.

Future of potato board in EEC

It was important to maintain the essential functions of the Potato Marketing Board to protect producers and consumers, Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said.
Mr Bishop (Newark, Lab)—Proposals for an EEC regime for potatoes have been under discussion for some time. The main objective is to achieve a cost-effective solution satisfactory to both producers and consumers.

Amendments on salaries of Euro MPs outside scope of the Bill

There might be further allegations of election if the House did not discuss a group of proposed amendments to the European Assembly Elections Bill which had not been called or had been ruled out of order.
Mr Foot—The most extraordinary aspect of the situation, to quote his words, is his excitement.

Fear that Scotland will become most over-governed country

During the committee stage of the Scotland Bill, reported in later editions of The Times yesterday, Mr John Grieve (Aberdeen, South, C) said that the Bill would create a Scottish Executive designed, he said, to remove the power from the Scottish Assembly to create Scottish secretaries of State.
Mr Grieve—The enthusiasm for devolution in Scotland had fallen off remarkably. The reason was that the people in Scotland had had experience of the people in Scotland who were to be created by the Bill. They were not up with the way that civil servants and bureaucrats had multiplied.

Protests at private sittings of new inquiry on £200m loss by Crown Agents

The decision of the Prime Minister to set up a further committee of inquiry into the £200m loss by Crown Agents, in the light of the report published last week, was announced by Mr John Grieve (Aberdeen, South, C) in the House of Commons.
The committee under Judge Fay will inquire into the circumstances which led to the Crown Agents' loss of £200m. The Government were revealing wholly inadvisable information on the Crown Agents' affairs; new arrangements would ensure that the full and complete truth was brought out.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:
Monday: Emergency debate on the Public Accounts Committee in Session 1976-77. Motion in Session (Removal from Office) under the Bill.
Tuesday and Wednesday: Further progress in committee on the Scotland Bill, Government. Debate on other orders.

Kidney transplants

Mr Eric Deakin, Under Secretary for Social Security, in a written reply, said: In the year ending June 30, 1977, 788 kidney transplants took place in the United Kingdom, of which 117 were living donors. On October 30, 1977, there were 1,178 patients on the waiting list for transplantation.

Driving licences

Mr John Horan, Under Secretary for Transport, in a written reply, said: The actual number of driving licences issued in the year ended October 31, 1977, was 11,329,198. 1,088,049 were first provisional licences, 9,241 were renewals, the remaining 1,039,108 were replacements, duplicate and exchange licences.

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS DECEMBER

This Jubilee Year
Pictorial record of Royal events throughout 1977

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
The House of Commons will meet on Monday, December 5, 1977, at 10.30 a.m. The members of the House will be asked to attend the House at 10.15 a.m. on that day.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
The House of Commons will meet on Monday, December 5, 1977, at 10.30 a.m. The members of the House will be asked to attend the House at 10.15 a.m. on that day.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
The House of Commons will meet on Monday, December 5, 1977, at 10.30 a.m. The members of the House will be asked to attend the House at 10.15 a.m. on that day.

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES



May all your Christmases be black.



EXTRA SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.



# Christmas Gift Guide

هكزان الاصل

### For the Motorist

## 2 GIFT OFFERS

**SILVER PLATED WINE COASTER**  
A genuine quality genuine silver-plated wine coaster, which will add elegance to the enthusiast's table. Made to the highest standards the coaster measures 3 1/2" x 2 1/2" high, and is beautifully decorated with a design of High Land's Water. Celebrating winning factors, set into the natural wood base.

**£4.95**

**SIX SILVER-PLATED DRINK MATS**  
For the past two years, our drink mat sets have been a tremendous success, and this year's offer is bound to be a similar sell-out. The 7 1/2" x 11 1/2" silver-plated mats are engraved with superb illustrations of the 1977 Champions in action, and are sure to become popular collectors' items.

**£3.75**

**GOODYEAR**  
This offer is available U.K. mainland only. Please send cheque/P.O. to The Advertising Dept. (Rt. 1) Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.) Ltd., Bushway, Wolverhampton, Staffs. WV10 6DH.

### For Everyone

## Save £6.50 on a Polaroid Colour Swinger at Argos.

Capture the fun of Christmas as it happens with these special Christmas offers:

- Colour Swinger £10.95
- Super Colour Swinger £15.25
- Super Colour Swinger III £19.25

Remember low Argos prices on Polaroid films too!

Colour Swinger Cat. No. 560/2427  
Normal Argos Price £12.45  
Argos Special Price £10.95  
**SAVE £6.50**

**famous names at discount prices.**  
\*Polaroid® & Swinger® are trademarks of the Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., USA.

## Our Christmas Cards turn into flowers

Interflora Gift Tokens make ideal Christmas Gifts. They're exchangeable at full face value for flowers and plants at over 2,000 Interflora flower shops throughout the British Isles.

On sale from 50p upwards, with a free greetings card and envelope, you decide how much you want to spend—and leave those you send them to pick whatever flowers they like.

International Gift Cheques from £2 can be sent to 130 countries overseas.

This year, send flowers for the cost of posting a Christmas card.

**Interflora Gift Tokens.**  
Yet another way Interflora makes the day.  
Interflora, Shefford, Lincs.

**CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE**  
appears daily  
To advertise  
ring 01-278 9351

### For the Home

**ABOOS**, 781 Fulham Road, plus 111a, 112a, 113a, 114a, 115a, 116a, 117a, 118a, 119a, 120a, 121a, 122a, 123a, 124a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 130a, 131a, 132a, 133a, 134a, 135a, 136a, 137a, 138a, 139a, 140a, 141a, 142a, 143a, 144a, 145a, 146a, 147a, 148a, 149a, 150a, 151a, 152a, 153a, 154a, 155a, 156a, 157a, 158a, 159a, 160a, 161a, 162a, 163a, 164a, 165a, 166a, 167a, 168a, 169a, 170a, 171a, 172a, 173a, 174a, 175a, 176a, 177a, 178a, 179a, 180a, 181a, 182a, 183a, 184a, 185a, 186a, 187a, 188a, 189a, 190a, 191a, 192a, 193a, 194a, 195a, 196a, 197a, 198a, 199a, 200a.

# THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION.

The hand that wields the pen writes a gripping word. Or so last year's letter writing competition made us believe. So this year we would like to test your powers of persuasion even more by asking you to draft an official epistle.

So, at the same time as solving your present problems, write a letter and win yourself one of these fabulous prizes.

A Beer Pack: 24 bottles Löwenbräu Beer, one of the world's most famous beers.

B.A. 3lb presentation box of Benicks hand made chocolates.

C. Liqueurs Pack: 1/2 bottle Bols Apricot Brandy, 1/2 bottle Bols Cherry Brandy, 1/2 bottle Bols Crème de Menthe, 1/2 bottle Bols Dry Orange Curaçao.

D. Wine Pack: 1 bottle Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label Champagne, 1 bottle Croft Original Sherry, 1 bottle Croft Distinction Port, 1 bottle La Cour Pavillon 1973.

E. A box of 25 Bolívar Bonita Havana Cigars.

**HOW TO ENTER**  
First study the guide carefully. Then answer in full three simple questions. (The answers are in all the advertisements in today's Guide).

**Christmas Gift Guide Competition Number 8**  
Clue: What do you get when you send £3.25 and birth date?

**Answer:**  
Clue: What relieves insomnia and nervous tension?

**Answer:**  
Clue: Where can you get flies mounted?

**Answer:**

Now put yourself in Santa's snow boots. Your sleigh is so laden and time so short that you're not likely to consider traffic wardens, every time you pull Rudolph to a stop. Imagine your reaction when you are summonsed for parking in a restricted zone.

Then write a 100 word letter to the Clerk of the Magistrates. You are going to plead mitigating circumstances. After all The Times Christmas Gift Guide has made so much extra work this year you can't be expected to notice every yellow line. And remember, a touch of joviality will probably soften the judicial heart.

Then send us your letter, remembering to enclose your full name and address, and indicating which prize you would like to receive should you win.

Three entrants must win every day the Guide is published. Closing date for today's competition, 3 days after today's date. Post this entry to: **THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION, No. 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT.**

The names and addresses of the winners will be published in The Times. The decision of the judges is final. All entries will be judged on their literary merits.

### For Him

**HAVANA CIGARS**—World famous brands at wholesale prices. Buy 100 cigars, 200 cigars, 500 cigars, 1000 cigars. (7) 47 High St. Newmarket, Suffolk. Tel. 0438 51111. MANSFIELD CIGARETTES, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000. 01-624 9816.

**PISA SMOOKERS**—One purchase from us, we will give you a bottle of wine. 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000. 01-624 9816.

**WINE PACK**—1 bottle Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label Champagne, 1 bottle Croft Original Sherry, 1 bottle Croft Distinction Port, 1 bottle La Cour Pavillon 1973.

**E. A box of 25 Bolívar Bonita Havana Cigars.**

### For Her

**BUY A FUR FOR XMAS**  
RED DYED OPSOPIUM WITH CASHMERE TRIM £220  
**Austin Garratt Ltd.**  
20 Kingsly St. W.1.  
01-734 4133

### For Everyone

**DON'T BE LATE**  
POCKET TIMER ALARM  
T.M.A. 1000  
Only £3.70  
inc. P. & P.

### For Everyone

**5 1/2" high POMPADOUR**  
price £425  
Silver weight 32 ozs Troy.  
200 World Wide.

### For Everyone

**SHEEPSKIN COATS**  
SPECIAL SALE  
Ladies and gents' elegant skins in every main size. Regal and elegant styles. Travelling suits. 405 The Strand, W.C.2. (Next door to the Saville). 01-240 1788

### Christmas Holidays

**FOR ALL WORLD-WIDE TRAVELERS** this Christmas and New Year consider the special Christmas Travel. 01-624 9816.

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL** and exciting Christmas gift is a holiday. 01-624 9816.

**CHRISTMAS ON FOX GOVERN** 01-624 9816.

### For Him

**VOGUE FUR DIARY 1978**  
THE FURBOOK OF THE YEAR  
A unique combination of a diary and a fur book. 01-624 9816.

### For Everyone

**WINE GIFT CASE No. 1**  
£19.50  
per case delivered throughout GB  
1 bottle White Bordeaux, 1 bottle Red Bordeaux, 1 bottle Champagne, 1 bottle Cognac, 1 bottle Brandy, 1 bottle Liqueur, 1 bottle Sherry, 1 bottle Port, 1 bottle Vermouth, 1 bottle Mustard, 1 bottle Ketchup, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tempeh, 1 bottle Miso, 1 bottle Soy Sauce, 1 bottle Vinegar, 1 bottle Olive Oil, 1 bottle Balsamic Vinegar, 1 bottle Honey, 1 bottle Maple Syrup, 1 bottle Vanilla Ice Cream, 1 bottle Chocolate, 1 bottle Candy, 1 bottle Nougat, 1 bottle Marshmallows, 1 bottle Licorice, 1 bottle Peppermint, 1 bottle Gumdrops, 1 bottle Hard Candy, 1 bottle Soft Candy, 1 bottle Lollipops, 1 bottle Ice Cream, 1 bottle Pie, 1 bottle Pastry, 1 bottle Bread, 1 bottle Butter, 1 bottle Margarine, 1 bottle Jam, 1 bottle Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, 1 bottle Relishes, 1 bottle Sauces, 1 bottle Dressings, 1 bottle Condiments, 1 bottle Spices, 1 bottle Herbs, 1 bottle Fruits, 1 bottle Vegetables, 1 bottle Nuts, 1 bottle Seeds, 1 bottle Grains, 1 bottle Legumes, 1 bottle Pulses, 1 bottle Beans, 1 bottle Lentils, 1 bottle Tofu, 1 bottle Soybeans, 1 bottle Tem

Now that South Africa's whites have made their decision...

# A landslide for Mr Vorster, but what will the urban blacks get out of it?

Johannesburg, Dec 1  
So Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, won the mandate which he wanted from the country's white electorate. No one can have been surprised by the massive election victory which the National Party won to yesterday's general election. The banner headline on this morning's *Beeld* newspaper saying *UITKLOPBOU* (meaning knockout) could have been written weeks ago. But what happens now? Is there any reason to suppose that the lives of the nation's 4.7 million whites or, more important, the 18,000,000 voteless blacks, will be any different in the months ahead than before the election?

When Mr Vorster announced the snap election in September he gave three reasons for the move. These were that he wanted to sort out the situation which had developed among the fragmented opposition parties, that he wanted to give the country's new constitution a plan and finality to show the world that South Africa stood united against mounting pressures from abroad.

There can be no doubt that he most likely succeeded in the first aim. The New Republic Party and the South African Party have been hammered and the right-wing Herstigte

Nasionale Party has been ground into the bush. The Progressive Federal Party remains the only effective opposition party but its parliamentary representation will be too tiny to make any real impact on government policies.

The Government will claim that the election victory was a mandate for it to go ahead with its constitutional plan, even though the plan (full details of which have not yet been published) was scarcely an election issue. Mr Vorster made it clear this morning that the constitutional proposals "will be implemented in the course of time" although he said that legislation would take some time to be drawn up.

Mr Vorster also stated that the snap election in September he gave three reasons for the move. These were that he wanted to sort out the situation which had developed among the fragmented opposition parties, that he wanted to give the country's new constitution a plan and finality to show the world that South Africa stood united against mounting pressures from abroad.

There can be no doubt that he most likely succeeded in the first aim. The New Republic Party and the South African Party have been hammered and the right-wing Herstigte

Mr Vorster admitted today that these pressures are likely to intensify as a result of his election victory. And so they will unless there is some evidence that South Africa is going to make meaningful changes as far as its "non-white" majority are concerned.

Will, therefore, the government make use of its massive majority to speed up the process towards race reform, and in particular offer a new deal in the 8,000,000 urban blacks who are permanent residents in the "white areas" of South Africa?

The dismal showing by the NNP in yesterday's election is a sign that the National Party could move ahead much faster in effecting race reforms without shedding any significant support among the party's right wing.

There is a theory which has been widely propagated during the election campaign that Mr Vorster, having won his mandate, would embark on the country on a Verligte (liberal) track. This has become known as "the de Gaulle option", the basis of which is that Mr Vorster (like General de Gaulle during the Algerian war), would fight the election on a right-wing ticket but afterwards would quietly begin to dismantle some of the more objectionable aspects of apartheid.

This line has been taken by a number of Verligte nationalists such as Dr Jan Marais, the head of the South Africa Foundation and in the Durban seat of Funtown, who suggested that only by joining the National Party could the party's policies be changed. There can be no doubt that many English speakers decided to throw in their lot with the National Party because they thought it was intending to make meaningful changes.

But at no stage did Mr Vorster ever suggest that he had called the election to get a mandate for change. And it would be most uncharacteristic of him or other National Party leaders who have spent the past 30 years building up the edifice of apartheid now suddenly to start dismantling it. The composition of the new government, which will be announced shortly, will give a clearer indication whether any changes can be expected.

However, if the Government does stick rigidly to its existing policies it must brace itself not only to expect more pressures from outside and within the black population but also dissent within nationalist ranks.

An increasing number of Afrikaans nationalists, particularly in the universities and the press, are unhappy

about the Government's rigid adherence to the original apartheid blueprint. They favour a more pragmatic approach particularly vis-à-vis the urban blacks. Significantly, in its editorial comment today the Johannesburg newspaper *Die Vaderland* said that the Government should go ahead in top gear with the development of its political and "make the necessary changes".

Even before this election was called the party had been subject to stresses between its Verligtes, who favour reform, and the Verkrampes (conservatives), who do not. The arrival of large numbers of English-speakers in what was traditionally an almost exclusively Afrikaans party could place an intolerable new strain on party unity.

One thing is certain that there will be no relaxation of the Government's tough line on law and order and security. Dissent will be crushed in the same way as the black consciousness movement was suppressed last October. As the Prime Minister remarked today: "As South Africa is situated at present you cannot afford to play with the safety of the state."

Nicholas Ashford

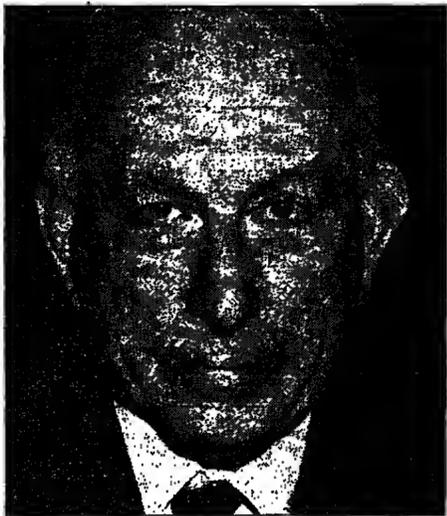
Bernard Levin

# A good opening and a sinister endgame

Chess is the only game with no drawbacks; it eliminates chance (or any rate from the board—it could hardly be expected to do so from the lives and temperaments of the players), anyone can learn in an hour or two how to play, it is infinite in practice even if not in theory, it requires no expensive equipment, it needs only two players, the talent for it is apparently distributed entirely at random, being found alike in players with no other intellectual attainments and in those of immense learning, it is never incurred ecclesiastical displeasure, and until very recently it has not been affected by political or ideological considerations.

I know of no game, at any rate of a complexity that makes it worth playing, that is so much as much. And of course there is no game, and there are precious few other activities of any kind, that give the participants a pleasure so intense and varied.

Its literature is enormously extensive, and—unlike that of games such as bridge—much of it can be read with interest by non-players. And I have rarely had a pair of chess-books in my hands of which that last point could have been made more forcibly than in the case of *The Encyclopaedia of Chess*, edited by Harry Golombek and (less is my life) by Viktor Korchnoi (both published by Batsford).



Golombek (left) and Korchnoi: covering chess across the board.

paedia (want to be reassured on only a few vital points: will he find what he is looking for, will the information be accurate when it is found, will it be supplied in generous but not excessive measure, will it be presented in a style (and format) that makes it pleasant to read? All these tests this book passes triumphantly, and I prophesy that within only a few months chess-playing households throughout the English-speaking world, and indeed beyond it, will be seeking chess information, and seeking chess arguments with a cry of "Where's the Golombek?"

The entries cover technical terms, from Absolute Seventh Rank to Zugzwang, accounts of chess history, in all the countries which have any details of all important international tournaments ever played, the official Laws (though I suspect it would be impossible to learn to play, if you knew nothing of the game in advance from these alone), a vast and very useful section on problems, an almost equally large entry on the Endgame, a number of delightful entries on some of the byways, such as chess in

films and in Shakespeare (there is also an entry under Baroque, though this is unfortunately not an account of famous drunk-dispersing players but a description of the chess festival held in 1905 in the German town of that name), and—by far the largest group of entries—biographical accounts of every player of even the slightest distinction for whom records of any kind exist.

These will provide the greatest pleasure for the non-players, as well as the greatest amount of information for the addicts. I think, though, that there ought to be (I imagine there will be many more editions—indeed, there will have to be, for the book will inevitably get out of date as new players of importance arise) an entry under Chess in literature; there are a few such references here and there, but they are not collected, and under no heading at all could I find any reference to the most celebrated of all the appearances of chess in fiction, Stefan Zweig's *The Royal Game*. Mr Golombek might also consider an entry for chess metaphors, which have passed into general use in many languages. But his most urgent task is to go round to the publishers with four copies of his sumptuous and indispensable book, tied together (they would weigh

well over a stone, not counting the string) and bang the head with the resulting parcel for the combined futility and unprofessionalism of putting out the book with nothing whatever—either title nor editor, not even publisher, colophon or dedication—on the spine or the boards; as soon as the dust-jacket disintegrates (which, with a reference book, will inevitably be fairly quickly) the volume will look like a rather messy ledger, entirely black and entirely blank.

I said in my opening paragraph that chess had not "until very recently" been "accursed by ideology"; alas, Korchnoi's book would make the qualification necessary if nothing else had done so. It is an utterly absorbing and haunting book, and with the exception of the Appendix in which he gives the scores of his outstanding games, can be read even by those who have never heard of chess. For Korchnoi's story is that of a Soviet grandmaster, feted and cosseted in America, and in his preferred turf and his own integrity in the Party line:



account followed we—from his own of the pressure on him, the brutal intimidation (the authorities employed gangs of thugs to shout unmercifully during his matches), the reigning Soviet champion, whom they could not allow to be beaten by a political deviant), the threats ("You beat Karpov and just see what we'll do to you"), the treachery of so many of his friends and colleagues when the screw was turned (a few behaved well, including Spassky, who has himself been hounded by the authorities for his pains).

The Soviet authorities were in a genuine dilemma, which became acute when Korchnoi finally got out of the country. Most dissidents are ignored by the Soviet regime, and rarely indeed is any mention made of one who has escaped or been expelled. But this technique was impossible in the case of Korchnoi, such is the passion for chess in the Soviet Union, and such the official encouragement of it, that Korchnoi was known to literally tens of millions of Soviet citizens, who had sat before television screens watching him as he played. For the first time, the Soviet masses, as opposed, say, to intellectuals or the Jewish community, could not be prevented from knowing that one of their idols was in disfavour with the regime, and the campaign against him seemed to be imbued with genuine panic. (A new Soviet book on the 1974 Karpov-Korchnoi Championship match in Leningrad, the book which Korchnoi detested, so that he is simply referred to throughout as "the opponent.")

But there may be worse to come. At this moment, Korchnoi is moving towards victory in the final play-off round (ironically, against Spassky), that will decide who is to challenge Karpov for the World Championship. Since the Championship is—by an international body not under Soviet control, they may be faced not only with reporting a fight between their World Champion and a "traitor", but also with the prospect of a defeat of the former by the latter. Already, Korchnoi has been playing like a tiger; if he gets the right to challenge Karpov for the crown, he will certainly be a formidable, confident and "hate-inside" him that will take some stopping. I wish him well.

Some members of the Church are better than others at resisting this sort of blandishment. There are many bishops who are reluctant to criticise the military regimes directly; and even those who are, like Cardinal Suenes in Chile, who has been a vocal critic of the military takeover, are not to have a direct confrontation in which the Church might not come off best.

# The Church of change

The last few years in Latin America, which have seen the arrival of so many military governments, have also seen a remarkable change in the position of the Roman Catholic Church. Not so long ago the Church was regarded as a conservative force, a pillar of the established order. Now it has become in many cases the main upholder of the military regimes, and an advocate of social change in which a number of priests have been killed, in Argentina and Brazil, for instance, and in which they have been under pressure in many countries. One of the most striking incidents was an occasion in Ecuador last year when there was a meeting of two archbishops and 15 bishops from several different countries in Riobamba.

As the meeting got under way, one of the archbishops broke in, berthed the bishops into a vehicle and took them off to Quito, along with 22 priests, five nuns and several laymen. The next day the four most prominent bishops expelled from the country had the grounds that they had been interfering in Ecuador's internal affairs and engaging in political subversion.

One of the main objects of the military regimes is to discuss the needs of the many poor people in Latin America, and in particular those of the Indians of Ecuador. The reaction of the Ecuadorian authorities was a clear attitude of the hostility that many of the military rulers feel for this relatively new attitude of the Church.

In fact, not all members of the Church hierarchy are in sympathy with such an activist approach. The Church is not a homogeneous entity, and in Colombia, for instance, which is the headquarters of the Confederation of Latin American Bishops (CELAM), there are Church officials who consider that the Church is taking too political a stand in championing human rights and the poor in this way.

In Chile, where the Church as a whole has been particularly active in standing up for human rights in spite of pressure from the junta, Monsignor Tejo, the Bishop of Valparaiso, has declared his support for the military regime. Like conservative-minded priests in other parts of Latin America, he has seen the opponents of communism, and is supported for that reason.

The relative strength of the various groups will be tested at a meeting of Latin American bishops in Puebla, Mexico, next October. It will be the first such meeting for 10 years, and there are fears among the more progressive members of the Church that the conservatives might succeed in winning down the commitment to change which has been the official policy in recent years.

In a recent article for the *Catholic Herald*, Father Patrick Rice, an Irish priest who was arrested, tortured and expelled from Argentina, wrote: "There is a growing desire to return to the peace and tranquillity of former days, when the Church did not pose problems. It has now many feel that these problems all stem from an over-occupation with the temporal, but now it is time to return to the essentially spiritual message of the Gospel."

For them talk about human rights and the poor are certainly important, but in no way central to the Church, and in no way should its destiny be so linked to those issues as to jeopardize its very existence.

The progressives have been in the forefront since the previous conference of Latin American bishops which was held in Medellin in Colombia, in 1968, in the aftermath of the second Vatican Council. The conference adopted a set of documents which set the Latin

American Church on a quite different course from its old support of the status quo.

The exercise of political authority and its decisions", they declared, "have as their only end the common good. In Latin America such authority and decisions-making frequently seem to support systems which militate against the common good or which favour privileged groups...."

The lack of political consciousness in our countries makes the educational activity of the Church absolutely essential for the purpose of bringing Christians to consider their participation in the political life of the nation as a matter of conscience."

The documents criticized both liberal capitalism and Marxism, saying that they both "instantiate against the dignity of the human person". They said that peasants and workers should acquire "sufficient strength and power"; and they called for "the promotion of the peasants and Indians".

The Medellin meeting took place at a turbulent time in Latin American affairs, when guerrilla groups were active in many different areas, and change was in the air. Since then, the situation has altered again as the military governments have applied their own remedies to the guerrilla problem, and to political opposition in general, and the Church has found itself in the thick of the struggle.

Church members have challenged the doctrine of "national security", which was initiated in military circles in the United States and has been an influential element in the thinking of the military regimes in Latin America. The doctrine is essentially based on the notion that communism is a threat to the nation, which must be countered by the military response, they say, want to drag on the Church into backing their campaign against what is seen as communism, because of the rallying power of traditional Church symbols in Latin America. But the military regimes in Latin America shows no concern for the real aims of the Church, and when the Church refuses to cooperate it is liable to repression.

The more progressive members of the Church have created what is known as "the theology of liberation", which is based on the peculiar characteristics of Latin American development, with its vast numbers of poor people and a relatively small privileged class. The central idea is that the deprived groups should shake off their lethargy and set about helping themselves.

In Brazil, for instance, where much of the pioneer thinking has been done, the Church has not only spoken out against torture, murder and illegality, but has tried to improve local conditions by setting up some 20,000 community centres in villages across the country.

It is noticeable that the most outspoken churches have tended to be in countries with some of the worst repression, such as Chile, Chile and Paraguay. In Chile, the Church initially supported the military takeover of 1973, but soon switched to criticism of the junta for its violation of human rights.

There are elsewhere, the Church has been able to withstand a certain amount of pressure because it too is an institution in Latin America, like the armed forces. Governments have not wanted to go directly against the Church, and there has been an uneasy ambiguity in relations.

It leads to some odd situations. There was an occasion in Chile in which the bishops, returning from the abortive meeting in Riobamba last year, were spotted at the airport by what was clearly an officially organized crowd. They were also attacked in the government-controlled press. But soon afterwards they were invited to an official lunch by General Pinochet, the head of the junta.

Some members of the Church are better than others at resisting this sort of blandishment. There are many bishops who are reluctant to criticise the military regimes directly; and even those who are, like Cardinal Suenes in Chile, who has been a vocal critic of the military takeover, are not to have a direct confrontation in which the Church might not come off best.

Peter Strafford

**Ever had ringing in your ears?**

For every second of every day!

The condition known as tinnitus takes many forms. A profoundly deaf person may hear bells ringing inside his head. Continuously. For every waking moment. Or he may hear the scream of machinery. Or noises like escaping steam, or rushing water. It is not unusual to hear two or three different sounds at the same time.

The RNID does what it can to help sufferers from tinnitus and all forms of deafness. To provide this help costs an enormous amount of money. And money, today, is painfully hard to find.

If you can hear, will you be thankful? And help someone less fortunate by means of a donation, a mention in your Will or by Deed of Covenant. Please do something. And do it today.

No stamp needed. Please send your donation to:  
The Royal National Institute for the Deaf  
Room 3, FREEPOST, 105 Gover Street, London WC1E 6BR.  
Patron: HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, KG

**RNID**  
helps deaf people to live with deafness

**When Rattigan watched his own obituary**

Eight months ago, the clearly dying Terence Rattigan watched his own obituary on television. He lay in a London hospital bed, surrounded by flowers, and after the video monitor was turned off at the end of the 90-minute programme, a tear coursed down his cheek and he quietly spoke his thanks.

Graham Benson, producer of the programme, and its director Michael Darlow, had watched the playright particularly closely to see how he would react to what Mr Benson calls the "highly personal aspects of his life. There was no hint of disapproval."

Tonight at 9.25, BBC 1 will be screening the programme, *Terence Rattigan: a Tribute*. It will include eulogies from many of his closer friends and professional admirers, John Gielgud, Emyl Williams and Rex Harrison among them, and there are scenes from some of his plays and the films for which he wrote the screenplays.

"In making the programme, we did not lean heavily on the fact that Rattigan was dying, but we had to do it in a hurry", Mr Benson says. "We knew we were making an obituary, but we had to make sure we gave no hint of that un-knowledge to Rattigan."

**61's a heavy breather**  
wanting to reverse the charges...

Sociology, the boom academic discipline of the sixties, has at last got the accolade of a chair at Oxford. Dr A. H. Halsey, who has just completed the writing of this year's delayed *Rail Lectures on "Change"*, which are to be broadcast in January, is to be given a personal chair in Social and Administrative Studies.

# THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

**Bringing Macbeth to the masses**

When the Director General of the BBC attends a preview showing (a rare occurrence indeed) and when the gentlemen of the press appear and say something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought I would go and see it. I should like to see something, as they say, must he shout. Tomorrow's three-hour screening of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which goes out simultaneously on Eurovision and is to be shown in America and in Japan as well as being broadcast in stereo on Radio 3, is the cause of all the excitement.

As an estimated eight million people will see and/or hear the opera, I thought



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# SOUTH AFRICA'S VERDICT

The National Party, led by Mr Vorster, has won eighteen additional seats and proportionately increased its overwhelming majority. The election has gone as predicted. There are no surprises. The question is, rather, is there anything for the comfort of liberal and humane people inside and outside the iron carapace of the Afrikaner republic?

Very little, but not naught, what there is should be talked. The United Party has been destroyed, its political site bulldozed. In its place there stands the very small, but realistic and now official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party. Though barely twenty in number, it does stand for an alternative white South Africa. It needs to clarify, and even radicalise, its policy, but it sits in parliament to witness that there is a sizeable minority of whites who oppose apartheid and who wish to bring the black majority into the political process.

This may sound lame. But South Africa is not, after this election, a one-party state. If in all those black African states which still have an assembly and elections there were, unharmed and at liberty, to speak with comparable opposition party, it would still be possible to believe that representative government remained a hope of Africa's constitutional development. As it is, most of those from black Africa

who will denounce the verdict for Mr Vorster will repress firepower, or one-party intimidation, rather than the secret ballot. While South Africa has a parliamentary opposition and a few outspoken newspapers, hope must not be given up.

It is, furthermore, possible that so large a government party may prove less easy to manage. New independent Afrikaner voices may speak up in criticism on the government side. An uneasy but muted younger Afrikaner generation must realize that it and its children will have to take the consequences in the years ahead of the mistakes made by its elders, and may now find spokesmen.

Finally, the result clears the air in that so many—the exact proportions have yet to be estimated—English-speaking South Africans have joined the Afrikaner nation. This may enable Mr Vorster and Mr Botha to take the whites as one nation, whereas the blacks are eight nations. On all tribal criteria it is not true, even now, but the blacks can take heart from a demonstration that voting for a party cancels tribal, cultural and linguistic dissimilarities.

By all accounts, Mr Vorster is now hoping, having got the knives fairly solidly into the lungs, to get some camp followers and auxiliaries to follow him. He is wooing the Coloureds and Asians with a new, as yet unspecified, constitution

which they will have consultative assemblies (a sort of racial devolution) which will assist in selecting the state president—a titular figure only. It remains to be seen if he has more sweeping constitutional changes in mind. It looks as if he envisages a process of slow constitutional-making such as was pioneered by the Turnhalle conference in Namibia. The results could be very different.

Mr Vorster has declared that white South Africa has given its decisive answer to foreign interference. Certainly it is a dusty answer for those who were so naive as to think United Nations sanctions would reduce Mr Vorster's vote. The purpose of sanctions is to serve notice that the world abhors racial oppression and will use any available occasion to weaken white supremacist rule, however long it takes. They also tell the black minority that they are not forgotten, that their struggle is supported. The Biko inquest leads to no other reasonable conclusion than that he was illegally killed by the security forces and that following this, the government responsible for these security forces has been returned with a large majority. The white electorate cannot complain if it is inferred that they have this week consciously taken on themselves the guilt for what has been done to Biko and those like him. They have marked their foreheads as well as their ballot papers.

# WHY AN OPEN TRIBUNAL IS NEEDED

The Crown Agents, as Mrs Hart said in the House yesterday, have had a long and distinguished history. As a result of the decision not to operate as agents for other governments and public bodies but to become in effect secondary bankers of a particularly speculative sort, operating extensively on their own account, this distinguished institution was by 1974 spectacularly bankrupt. The background to that unwise decision has been well explored by two committees of inquiry. The preliminary conclusion can only be that there was negligence in many places, among the Crown Agents themselves, in the Whitehall departments with responsibility for the Crown Agents, and in the Bank of England, which is responsible for the order of financial institutions. There is, however, no reason to doubt the minister's judgment that steps have now been taken to right the situation and that "nothing like the events described... could ever happen again".

If it had not been for the perseverance of certain newspapers and Mrs Hart's attachment to open government that is where matters might well have

been allowed to rest. The original inquiry by the Steveson Committee produced a report in 1972, which was suppressed until yesterday. The argument throughout has been that confidence in the Crown Agents and in the British financial system as a whole would be damaged by an open discussion of the issues involved. These arguments were and are unsound. Strong and worthwhile institutions are seldom if ever damaged by the truth. Far more damaging has been the gathering impression that a scandal was being swept (and then kept) under the carpet, in order to avoid embarrassing revelations about those who were directly or indirectly concerned. Mrs Hart deserves commendation for insisting that in the end openness must prevail.

For this reason it is a pity that the Government have decided against a full Tribunal of Inquiry. Given the past history of this episode nothing less than a full and open inquiry of this sort is likely to satisfy the requirement that justice should now be done in public. Given the reputation of Sir Carl Aarvold and Mrs Hart's personal interest it would be quite wrong

to suggest anything except that the further investigation will be most thorough. It is impossible, however, to avoid the situation in which some will think that the procedure of a full and open inquiry has been refused because certain persons and institutions would be embarrassed and that the inquiry might stray into other areas. If an inquiry were to stray somewhat into an investigation of the wider collapse of property companies and secondary banks, that would in fact be fully in the public interest. The issues raised by the collapse of the secondary banking system, which in a sense came to include the Crown Agents in their extra-mural activities, have not been properly or fully investigated.

The central point, however, is that an informal inquiry working in private cannot provide a forum in which responsibility for this debacle can be properly allocated in a way which will satisfy public opinion. Those who are in the end blamed, as some certainly will be, will not have had a chance to put their case in public under oath. And institutions will not be able to show in public that they have put to right such defects as have been revealed.

# REIMBURSEMENT FOR COUNCILLORS

If earnings were distributed according to a ranking of relative desert established by referendum—and dossier systems have been proposed—there might be some jostling at the top between ourses, firemen and zookeepers, but there would be few candidates for a place lower in the list than local councillors. This public appraisal, which is by no means fair, has three main causes. First, there is a general instinct that when times are bad, rulers and governors at whatever level should suffer at least as much as the rest of us. Recollections of the local share in the recent upsurge of public spending have not yet been obscured by the successful efforts to bring it under control again. Second, the corruption uncovered by the Indragiri affair and others will make a man live down. Third, public opinion is still in the habit of regarding councillors ideally as disinterested volunteers. The system of larger allowances introduced in 1973 has given strength to the charge—in most cases quite unjustified—that candidates seek local office with a view to lining their pockets.

These factors would make non-starters of the main proposals of the Robinson report, published yesterday, even if no official policy of earnings restraint existed to make immediate implementation impossible. This is so although one of the main purposes of the report is to clear councillors of the suspicion

(fostered by present arrangements) that they spend all their time thinking of tricks to enlarge their allowances. At present they receive an attendance allowance of up to £10 a day (and a payment for travel and subsistence which was included from the inquiry). In 1973 attendance payments replaced an allowance for financial loss suffered on account of specified council business. This had been fair to be unfair to the self-employed, who often could not prove their losses, and not to reflect how hard each councillor worked.

The present system has led to even more dissatisfaction on the latter ground than the old. So the report proposes reintroducing financial loss payments, but only as a minor part of total rewards. Each councillor would receive £1,000 a year simply for having brought home the votes, and those with special responsibilities (such as committee chairmen) would receive hundreds or even thousands of pounds more. These extra sums would create an incentive to more than token participation in council business. At the same time local discretion about allowances may be paid would be sharply reduced—a proposal which would do more to safeguard the standards and reputation of local government than anything else in the report.

The committee insist that these payments would not be salaries, but the distinction seems an artificial one. Salaries are rejected because they would

"irretrievably damage the voluntary principle, which is still fundamental to many people's conception of council membership". A guaranteed £1,000 a year, plus expenses and lost earnings, may not be a living wage, but it would be a solid addition to most incomes. Only 7 per cent of councillors get more than £1,000 in allowances today. Higher rewards may encourage people of better calibre to come forward, but there is no evidence that the big 1973 increase did so. Councillors badly need to attract capable people without a professional motive to enter local politics, but while rewards on this scale might not be enough to tempt them, they would be a strong allurements to the mediocre.

Above all, they would represent a huge increase in the patronage of the political parties. Many councillors serve from high motives, at great expense of time and energy, often suffering financial loss that cannot be computed or compensated. But too often seats in a safe ward are in the gift of a small party caucus, which may set a high value on a candidate's readiness not to rock the boat. The greater the rewards, the greater the temptation for a councillor to play along and disregard his constituents. It is unfortunately the case that the public today does not trust local parties or representatives with a power of patronage on anything like the scale proposed.

# Public leading right

From Mr Brian Aldiss  
Sir, P.L.R. must be safeguarded at law.

The Society of Authors—which has promised P.L.R. since 1951—has made considerable progress in the possible method of operation and the legal problems. Despite certain reservations, it backed the Government P.L.R. Bill—the one killed at the last stage by filibuster in November, 1976. It fully supported the technique worked out with the Department of Education and Science, namely that remuneration to authors be assessed by loan sampling at selected library points, and that all the finance be provided

from central government funds, in order to preserve the free public library system.

The society now supports the suggestion that, failing legislation, a non-statutory scheme be organized by the Arts Council—if this lies within the council's powers—in order that P.L.R. should start as soon as possible and that, at last, authors should be paid for the use of their copyright works in public libraries. At the same time it realizes that any non-statutory scheme is highly vulnerable, since it can be diminished or abolished altogether in times of financial or other stringency. Therefore, in the end P.L.R. must be safeguarded at law.

P.L.R. is in essence an aspect of copyright. Protection under a

revised Copyright Act is thus the logical solution, if this does not involve too long a delay and provided it can be harmonized with the requirements of the E.C., which is now becoming active about P.L.R. and other rights of authorship.

In writing this letter I am expressing the views of the Committee of Management of the Society and of my predecessors in the chair, Geoffrey Trease (1972-73), Michael Holroyd (1973-74), Lady Annina Fraser (1974-75) and Francis King (1975-77).

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN W. ALDISS, Chairman  
of the Committee of Management,  
The Society of Authors,  
64 Devonian Gardens, SW10,  
November 25.

# Awarding criminal legal aid

From Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, and Mr John Marriage, QC  
Sir, Observations made by Lord Shawcross on the administration of justice and the conduct of the Bar in criminal trials would ordinarily command respect. Although while in practice he rarely acted as a titular figure only, it remains to be seen if he has more sweeping constitutional changes in mind. It looks as if he envisages a process of slow constitutional-making such as was pioneered by the Turnhalle conference in Namibia. The results could be very different.

Mr Vorster has declared that white South Africa has given its decisive answer to foreign interference. Certainly it is a dusty answer for those who were so naive as to think United Nations sanctions would reduce Mr Vorster's vote. The purpose of sanctions is to serve notice that the world abhors racial oppression and will use any available occasion to weaken white supremacist rule, however long it takes. They also tell the black minority that they are not forgotten, that their struggle is supported. The Biko inquest leads to no other reasonable conclusion than that he was illegally killed by the security forces and that following this, the government responsible for these security forces has been returned with a large majority. The white electorate cannot complain if it is inferred that they have this week consciously taken on themselves the guilt for what has been done to Biko and those like him. They have marked their foreheads as well as their ballot papers.

He asserted that the Bar had recently abused the prerogative right to challenge jurors. This right belongs to an accused person and not to the barrister. It has always, except made last week to the Bar, been accepted as proper for the barrister to exercise the right on behalf of his client for it comes within the general scope of his instructions. It is one of the matters he must consider in the light of his client's interests. It is both wrong and unjust to attack the Bar for the lawful use of a right which an accused person is entitled to by the common law and now by statute.

He further stated that no barrister should during a trial make allegations suggesting fraud or ill intent on the part of others or that the police are corrupt unless he is satisfied that the information available to him reliably suggests that what he is alleging is true. It is no part of a barrister's duty to satisfy himself that the facts are relevant facts underlying the assertions he is required to make in the proper conduct of his client's case. His own belief is irrelevant. An accused person is to be defended by the police and not by the law. That is the function of the jury. It is only if he is required to put questions not directly relevant to the case, to attack the general conduct of the trial, that the advocate is called in to ensure that he has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation in his questions is well founded or true.

In a passage on legal aid, Lord Shawcross said: "We know with

certainty that about 80 per cent of those committed for trial are guilty. But when cases are actually tried by a jury the chances of acquittal are quite good. I have used sporting odds because the fact is that the administration of criminal justice is increasingly regarded as a kind of game—and one to be played according to some timeless sporting odds. That is why nowadays crime lawyers will get legal aid and have at least a sporting chance of so confusing a jury that he will get off." "Increasingly" implies that the Bar is now indulging in questionable activities previously uncharacteristic. The deliberate use of the statistics implies that as a result for fewer criminals are now being convicted. This is not true. The latest available judicial statistics show that in 1976 over 81 per cent of those committed for trial were found guilty on their pleas of guilty or after trial.

If Lord Shawcross really wants to complain about the acquittal rate then he should quote the relevant figures. He should also familiarize himself with all the changes that have taken place in the last 20 years. He should not make ill considered and sweeping criticisms about legal aid and the Bar.

The members of the Bar who are members of this Association practicing in the criminal courts are wholly prepared to accept and act upon valid criticism based on a proper understanding of the role we play whether prosecuting or defending. We conduct thousands of cases day by day and it would be foolish to imagine that errors cannot and do not occur or that we are as quick in mind or speech as those who bear no responsibility in the cases we do think we ought to be. Such failings do not in any way justify Lord Shawcross's criticisms. It is nothing to be further misled the public as to the strict rules which govern our professional behaviour and the standards we display in the discharge of our duties.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD DU CANN,  
JOHN MARRIAGE,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Criminal Bar Association,  
Queen Elizabeth Building,  
Temple, EC4.

# Scotland Bill progress

From Mr George Younger, MP for Ayr (Conservative)  
Sir, Few parliamentarians would disagree that your correspondent Hugh Noyes (December 1) in his view that the proceedings on the Scotland Bill are highly unsatisfactory, but the main reason for this is that Parliament is being asked to endorse a Bill which has not been properly or fully investigated.

The Conservative Opposition have put down a large number of sensible amendments which are by no means fully debated, and which certainly ought to be fully debated. However, the fact that many backbench members in all parties have also put down amendments, which they themselves take all of the small time available for discussion, leaving no time for discussion of important amendments put down by the Opposition. Similarly, many important amendments have never got called for debate either. All of this makes a nonsense of discussing the Bill, and is bad for Parliament.

Of course it is the case that under present arrangements the Government would be most unlikely to be able to get this Bill passed without a timetable being enforced, as it has

not got the essential basis of all party support which any major change in the constitution should have in any democracy. Perhaps, therefore, we should consider a change in the arrangements for parliamentary consideration of major changes in the constitution. If the Government insist on rejecting the all party conference with my colleague, Francis Pym has consistently advocated, should there not be a select committee set up to examine the details of any changes proposed in the constitution before legislation is presented to the House? If a Bill when presented, was clearly seen to have taken account of the report of such a select committee, there would be less objection to the destruction of debate which a timetable produces.

In the meantime, both procedure and substance are being sacrificed. The Bill is being rushed through in a parliamentary force which virtually ensures that most of the important issues are not debated at all, and that the Government ministers in charge of the Bill have no incentive to consider the arguments or make concessions no matter how persuasively they may be advocated.

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE YOUNGER,  
House of Commons,  
December 1.

# Escaping to Australia

From The High Commissioner for Australia  
Sir, The attack by Mr Bernard Lewis in *The Times* of November 30, on the Australian Government and its Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, in particular, seems to have been based on wrong information.

The facts are: (1) The Prime Minister has said that he believed that Australia should admit many thousands of Vietnamese refugees but there was no suggestion of accepting unlimited numbers of them.

(2) The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, has said that the Government's position was that genuine refugees would not be turned back and that Australia would accept by its humanitarian and legal obligations in respect of such refugees.

(3) The Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr McKellar, said Mr Peacock, have said in a joint statement that "the problem is a regional problem and the validity of Australia's credentials as a good neighbour will depend largely on a willingness to meet our regional obligations by bearing part of the cost."

"Our immigration policy has been misunderstood and misrepresented abroad in the past. It has taken a sustained effort to remove this misunderstanding. If we were to respond to the Vietnamese refugee question in a narrow ungenerous way, we would have gone for nothing."

(4) The number of Indo-Chinese who have already been granted permanent residence in Australia since 1975 is 4,900. At the same time Australia has accepted nearly two thousand refugees from East Timor.

(5) Australia has been second only to the United States in the amount of money contributed to the Appeal by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to meet the urgent need for refugees from Indo-China.

In the light of the foregoing I refrain from further comment on Mr Lewis's article except to say that from journalists of any professional competence, the public are entitled to expect reasonable objectivity, and a more vigorous view to be expressed the greater the care required to ensure that the facts are accurate.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON FREETH,  
High Commissioner,  
Australian High Commission,  
December 1.

# Saving historic ships

From Commander R. D. Wall, Retd  
Sir, In his timely article printed in *The Times* on November 19, recommending the preservation of an international organization for the preservation of historic ships, Frank Carr suggested that one of the earliest tasks of such an organization would be the compilation of a register of historic craft throughout the world.

It may be of interest to shipowners who read the article to know that a start on such a register has already been made by the International Council of Maritime Museums, which in 1975 formed a committee on ship preservation of which I am chairman.

One of the most difficult tasks facing my committee (and mentioned in Frank Carr's article) is the formulation of an internationally acceptable set of criteria governing the preservation of historic vessels. It has been the experience of the Maritime Trust that there is no end to the number of vessels, in this country alone, claimed to be "historic", and our aim in making a

decision for preservation has been to choose ships with national and evolutionary significance as distinct from those of purely local interest and pride. To arbitrate thus on a national scale is difficult enough. To arbitrate on an international scale would tax the judgment and tact of a maritime Solomon.

With cooperation, the compilation of a register of existing preserved ships throughout the world is not too difficult. To produce a list of ship relics worthy of preservation, we have come to realize, is a task of Herculean proportions. To agree the apportionment of whatever money can be raised (internationally?) to worthy relics without injuring the pride of individual nations subscribing to the scheme, will call for maritime brotherly love of a high order. I doubt not that it exists: the bonds of maritime preservers are as strongly international as those of preservers of precious terrestrial relics.

Yours faithfully,  
R. D. WALL,  
Deputy Director,  
The Maritime Trust,  
16 Ebury Street, SW1,  
November 23.

# The conflict in Argentina

From Miss Julia Napier  
Sir, André Tarnowski's article on Argentina (November 25) leads to some curious conclusions. Apart from the inaccuracies and errors noted by Martin Ennals of Amnesty International, the article apparently exposes *The Times* as a tool of guerrilla organizations in Europe.

Mr Tarnowski appears to be arguing that violence by guerrillas justifies violence by the State. An eye for an eye, or rather the Nazi principle of two lives for a life. He significantly omitted any reference to the sales of Nazi literature in Argentina, and the frequent statements by ex-prisoners that they saw Nazi slogans and emblems in the prisons and police stations.

He gives the impression that guerrillas are killed in gun battles in the best of the moment. You would not realize from his article that torture often lasts for weeks or months ending in the death of the victim. Electric shock torture described by Henri Alleg as the worst possible pain, is routine. There are also the Latin American favourites; suspension by the hands, rape, and the use of pregnant women are beaten and tortured with the intention of causing a miscarriage. Rape is common. The wife of a trade unionist was found dying by the road with one breast almost torn off. A Peronist deputy was flayed.

Anyone who protests about this or makes inquiries about friends or relatives is likely to disappear. *The Times* leader of September 9 mentioned. The latest edition of *Index* carries a horrifying account by a Uruguayan journalist of his arrest and torture in Buenos Aires. He was then taken to a prison where he had disappeared. Rudolf Weid, a journalist of some standing in Argentina, has not been seen since March when he published an open letter condemning the régime. His letter was published clandestinely. Censorship is extensive. Many people do not know the extent of the horror. Many dare not speak. Fear, as in Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia, is a powerful motive for silence.

However, there is not, as Mr Tarnowski would have us believe, a total absence of protest. Every Thursday afternoon the mothers of the people who have disappeared gather in the Plaza Mayo to comfort each other and exchange news. They are often threatened by the

police and some have been arrested. It is far talking to them that the BBC correspondent was arrested on Thursday last. He was released unharmed within a few hours.

The régime is anxious to avoid bad publicity. It might put people off going to the World Cup or the Cancer Conference. Mr Tarnowski could have interviewed some of these despairing women as well as the happy housewife.

If he lives in Europe, perhaps he could have interviewed Señora Matilda Herrera who now lives in Paris. On July 26 1976 her son Martín Belustegui, aged 20, was arrested with his wife. On May 13 this year her daughter Valeria and her husband Ricardo Waisberg disappeared. On May 30 her remaining son José and his wife Elcira were taken. She still has the infant children returned to her. I suppose she has that consolation. The children of the murdered Whitehaves have still not been found.

Mr Tarnowski says, in that easiest of slurs, "all victims are not necessarily innocent martyrs". Your readers may not know how many people are held without charge or trial in appalling conditions. Your readers may have forgotten that General Prats of Chile was murdered in Buenos Aires, and that ex-President Torres of Bolivia and Senators Gutiérrez and Michelini of Uruguay were murdered there also.

What is so upsetting about this sort of article is, unless you know what I do about the barbarities being committed to Argentina today, and I know only a fraction of it, that it is so full of inaccuracies and errors. It is rather persuasive: everything is all right really; it is a war, after all. Well, if it is a war, could we please see the observance of the Geneva Convention? The Red Cross must be allowed to visit the secret concentration camps such as the one reported near Meoza. Basic human rights should be respected in prisons such as U 9 in the Plaza U 9. The prisoners in Chaca, Rawson, San Juan del Estero, Famalia, etc, from which appalling reports have been received.

On behalf of all the political prisoners who have disappeared, the dead, victims in what the régime likes to call the Third World War. Yours faithfully,  
JULIA NAPIER,  
Cambridge Committee for Human Rights in Argentina,  
114 Brunton Road,  
Cambridge,  
November 28.

# Changed rules of Equity

From Mr Peter Plowicz  
Sir, It comes as no surprise that Lord Olivier (article, November 26) is concerned about the future of the union which represents those who are engaged in the profession that he leads with such distinction. His interest in the affairs of Equity has been long-standing. However, on this occasion, some of the fears he expresses are at worst unfounded and at best exaggerated.

It is true that, by a large majority, a recent meeting changed the rules so that two members of each year's Council will be elected specifically to represent the interests of those who predominantly work in the fringe theatre. This is not unprecedented, as for many years, the Equity Council has contained members who sit in "reserved seats" for those engaged in particular sections of the profession. The addition of two members representing the fringe theatre is not indicative of any desire to sectionalize the union. The entire membership will have the right to vote for the fringe candidates and, as now, there will be nothing to prevent or inhibit members from moving freely from one section of the theatre to another.

I feel certain that the majority of members share Lord Olivier's objection to the rigid compartmentalization of a profession which, as he rightly points out, thrives on the virtuosity of its members.

The anxiety that Lord Olivier expresses about the forthcoming consideration by Equity members of a set of proposals which would create a new structure based on most basic seating orders, and on an annual policy-making conference, is also shared by many performers. That these proposals are being circulated at all, results from a referendum of the entire membership—a process of which he presumably approves.

Of course, the problems of how to run organizations which can still

credibly be described as democratic, while a most worthy members are unable or unwilling to play an active part in their government, is not unique to Equity. If it is a fact that most members of most institutions prefer to be inactive, then by definition all "activists" are unrepresentative of the majority. This is equally true in Equity, as in the local tennis club or even the House of Lords.

"Activist" surely should not always be used as a term of abuse any more than it should invariably be assumed that only the politically left are active. Live organizations absolutely depend upon there being some form of activity. What matters in practice is that we find ways whereby those who direct the action do so in a manner that is as nearly "acceptable" to the majority as is practically possible, and if they fail in this, that the majority can awake from its slumber and without too much trouble, bestir itself.

If the peculiar form of structure soon to be considered by Equity is as unacceptable to most performers as it clearly is to Lord Olivier, then I have no doubt that it will be rejected.

If it is accepted, it will only be as a result of a two-thirds majority having been achieved at a meeting to which every member will be individually invited. Even then, it is possible that the changes will not be confirmed by a referendum.

If Equity should ever fall into the hands of an unrepresentative, politically motivated minority, the blame must fall squarely on the shoulders of those who have the right to be called "moderates" but who should more properly be designated "apathetics".

Yours faithfully,  
PETER PLOWICZ,  
General Secretary,  
British Actors' Equity Association,  
8 Harley Street, W1,  
November 30.

# A mistress's rights

From Mr J. G. J. Copeland  
Sir, The excitement and hubbub over the decision in the battered mistress case of *Davis v Johnson* is to some extent unjustified and misplaced. Despite the ruling of the Court of Appeal it is by no means certain that a woman in Miss Davis's position will be able to obtain an injunction against her husband as to exclude him from the "matrimonial home".

Although the judgments in Davis's case have not yet been reported in full, it seems that the rule in *Young v Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited* remains unaffected whereby the Court of Appeal is not bound to follow one of its previous decisions where there are two conflicting decisions of its own. We now have exactly this situation. There are two sets of conflicting decisions: namely *Davis v Johnson* on the one hand, and *B v B and Costiff v Jenkins* on the other hand. It is therefore open to a subsequent Court to decide which line of decisions it will follow.

Therefore, the position is uncertain and the euphoria to that extent unjustified. This uncertainty will persist until there is a decision by the House of Lords on the point.

Yours faithfully,  
J. G. J. COPELAND,  
324 Ben Jonson House,  
Barbican, EC2.

Vizinczey, by his own standards, glasses over those of Kleist which are obnoxious to the collective mind of the West in 1977: His insane hatred of the French ("Schlagt sie tot! Das Weltgericht! Fraga! Fraga! nach den Gründen nicht!"); his peevishness for cruelty and bloodshed; his social prejudice—natural to his background, but a strain on dramatic truth and, of course, ridiculous from our viewpoint (Kathchen becomes acceptable as her knight's bride when she is revealed as an imperial by-blow). And, on a different plane, Kleist's mannerisms of style with its interminably meandering sentences. Mr Vizinczey knows all this. He would carry more conviction if he had taken honest issue with these points.

May I conclude on a lighter note: Mr Vizinczey's implied defence of the propriety of Kleist's relations with Frau Engel comes strangely from the author of *Die Bräutigam Oskar*. Women—that most delightful of erotic tales. I prefer Mr Vizinczey of *In Praise*.

Yours sincerely,  
URIEL DANN,  
9 Bear Lane,  
Oxford.

# No connexion

From Mr C. B. O. Nicholls  
Sir, Last Friday (November 25), the day *The Times* reported that 350 million numbers can now be reached by direct dialling from London, at Victoria Station before I finally made contact with a number in Maidstone, Kent.

Yours etc.,  
BENJAMIN NICHOLLS,  
16 St James's Square, SW1.

# Criticizing Kleist

From Professor U. Dann  
Sir, Mr Vizinczey's eulogy of Kleist (*The Times* Saturday Review, November 26) cannot pass without a modification.

Kleist's genius and power are beyond dispute. But surely, Mr

## a Special Report on the art, techniques and implements of handwriting

### More see point of variety

by Derek Harris

Fountainpens were revolutionary enough in their day when they represented probably 70 per cent of the writing instruments business. Now they are down to less than 20 per cent of a market which in the United Kingdom last year was worth some £22.6m.

That does not mean according to pundits in the trade, that the fountainpen is on its way out. This is despite all the progress in the past decade, first with ballpoint pens, and then fibre tip pens (which the trade calls markers).

The latest invention is the rolling tip pen, roughly a cross between a ballpoint and a marker. Even a new capture in propelling pencils (it uses a series of usually thin leads spring loaded to prevent breakages in writing use) is making inroads in a number of foreign countries.

The essential characteristic of the market in writing instruments now seems to be that where at one time one person would make one pen or possibly a pencil or two or most of the writing jobs necessary, nowadays he or she will own a whole array of different instruments for different jobs.

This is where the greatest expansion in the market has come from in recent years, although where fibre pens and other markers in the past six years or so hardly seemed to affect most ballpoint pen sales it is possible that the rolling tip might erode either or both.

The total market tends to be under-researched with some comparative statistics hard to come by, but there is no doubt it is a highly competitive business in each of its sectors. The marker market at the cheaper end is dominated by imports, largely from Northern Italy but with some from the Pacific basin.

Imports are the source of

many of the own-brand markers to be found in the big multiple shops. But Montmore Manufacturing, which produces the Platinium range and is one of the few remaining independent British pen and marker makers, nevertheless claims 67 per cent of the children's markers market.

Imports overall represent about 40 per cent of total sales in the United Kingdom in terms of value and far more in terms of units. In ballpoints—the biggest single market segment in the United Kingdom at 41 per cent—the foreign share was slightly more than 48 per cent last year in value terms. The French company Bic, a major supplier to the commercial market, which means sales to companies and organizations rather than over the counter to individuals, probably accounted for a substantial slice of such imports.

But foreign competition is not confined to the throw-away end of the market. A common assessment of the major competitors in the United Kingdom market is that, in value terms, Parker Pen led the field followed by Pepermate, the subsidiary of the United States-based Gillette.

Parker, although another United States company, has been manufacturing in Britain since 1948, not only supplying the United Kingdom market's needs but also exporting to some 80 countries. Pepermate on the other hand largely imports from the United States and in the quality ballpoint pen sector runs Parker close for first place in value terms. Papermate certainly is ahead of Parker on volume, some of its range being further down market.

Last year 77 per cent of the Parker sales was represented by ballpoint pens, fountainpens being the other substantial contributor at 15 per cent. The other major contender in quality ballpoints is another United States company, Sheaffer, which does some part manu-

facture and assembly to Britain at Bemel Hempstead in Hertfordshire.

Sheaffer is the nearest rival to Parker in the sector which is almost synonymous with Parker pens—the gold nib market. The largest volume in this market is at about the £10 retail mark, although Parker makes one solid gold fountainpen retailing at £137.

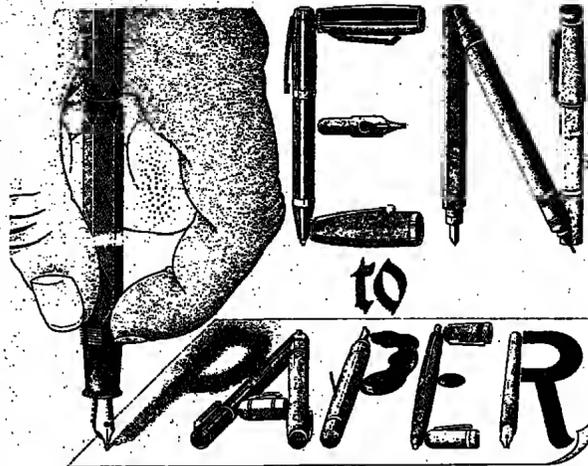
But while Sheaffer has at most some 20 per cent of the market sector, and the French company, Waterman, some 5 per cent, Parker claims 72 per cent of the market.

Mr. Jack Margry, marketing director at Parker, whose manufacturing headquarters is at Newhaven, East Sussex, commented: "Since the dip in sales caused first by the ballpoint pens, the nib market has remained pretty static for a number of years. But there have recently been signs of a pick-up and I believe there will be a slight increase over the next few years—possibly 5 per cent a year. One problem is the people who have not used a fountainpen or not for a long time: it is a very sophisticated writing instrument these days, some of the old splurrs and leas that some might remember from school-days, and convenient with such facilities as slip-in ink cartridges."

He felt the upturn would be in the quality market, including the better quality steel nibs. Parker claims 32 per cent of the steel nib market by value.

But here a lion's share goes to Platinium pens that dominate the lower echelons of the sector. Platinium, while having a few gold nib pens in its range, has well over 50 per cent by volume of the fountainpen market, including those with steel nibs. Two thirds of the steel nib sector is represented by buying for, or by, school-children. Young people still tend to use fountainpens for handed-to work at school although the pressures on

continued on page III



### Writers begin to show their true colours

by Patricia Tisdall

Great prestige is still associated with personal writing paper. Even though faster and easier ways of direct communication by telephone and air mean that letters are seldom the only clue to the writer's personality and status, many people believe that a prospective employer or host will analyse the appearance of a letter including the quality of the paper that it is written on (down to the watermark) as well as its content.

Butlers, social secretaries and other connoisseurs still scrutinize stationery carefully in this respect. However, the yardsticks have changed. At one time status used to be related to the size of the embossing on a printed letter-head and the thickness of the paper. Gilded edges were particularly valued.

But by the end of the Second World War upper class tastes had changed to become less flamboyant. In addition, mass production and marketing had brought a good quality notepaper within the reach of everyone's pocket. Writing paper came to be considered more as a guide to the taste of the sender rather than his status.

This in turn opened up a new market for the unselfconscious letter writer and the collective result was that the more exotic papers such as those with engraved pictures of stately homes vanished.

Until the past five years or so, the only colours easily available from most retail stationery were a conservative blue or white. Since then, however, letter writers—particularly younger ones—have become much more adventurous. The change started behind American-style marketing of greeting cards with folded and boxed notepapers containing a decoration on one side. It

has now spread, particularly in the choice of colours offered, to conventional notepapers.

Nevertheless, some of the old class-conscious attitudes to personal stationery have not altered. Thin, ruled, writing paper is, for instance, still regarded by etiquette tutors as socially inferior. This widespread attitude sprang from the delusion that only the semi-literate needed rules to guide their handwriting. At the same time, most popular writing pads to this day carry a heavy ruled sheet which can secretly be used to straighten shaky handwriting.

On the other hand, printed letterheads have continued to be considered desirable socially as well as for practical reasons. The problem has been, until recently, that the supply of personalized printed stationery has been confined to a small number of outlets. Obtaining it has tended to be a lengthy and expensive and tedious process undertaken by only a few persistent and copious letter writers.

With a few exceptions, the choice of personalized writing paper scale it is not difficult to be charged £100 or more for a set of 500 or more than 200 sheets plus envelope for writing paper from Smythson of Bond Street, London.

By far the largest company within the writing paper industry, however, is Dickinson Robinson whose Basildon Bond, Queen's Velvet, Three Candlesticks, Lion and Churston Deekle brands account for nearly three quarters of total British sales—estimated at about £18m. In some sectors, such as writing pads, its share is as much as 80 per cent.

As well as being one of the biggest manufacturers of envelopes and stationery products in the world, the £362m group is also one of the oldest, having been founded by John Dickinson in its early 1800s. It remains one of the few industrial giants which still survive from the days of George III. The company, which has a considerable export as well as British trade, places con-

siderable importance on its brand names. One of the oldest of these is Lion which, at between 9p and 12p a pad (depending on size) is also the least expensive.

Lion brand paper, first instituted in Calcutta in 1880, was adopted as Dickinson's logo in 1910. The most recent, sitting at the top end of the company's quality range, is Three Candlesticks priced at 40p for a pad of 50 sheets and introduced in the mid 1960s.

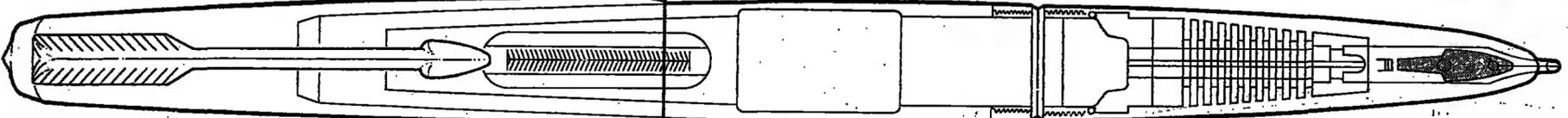
Contrary to common belief, the habit of writing personal letters has not been replaced by the telephone. Far from dwindling, Dickinson's sales were expanding by between 3 and 5 per cent until 1974 when they were hit by a combination of steep postal rises and the general economic recession. Growth in real terms overall has subsequently been of the order of 1 to 2 per cent annually.

However, while not reducing the number of letters, corresponders are tending to write shorter ones. Testes have also changed, with the result that the main growth in sales is now in decorated, illustrated and unusual short notepaper, usually sold in boxes. Here, although one of the first in the field with their Brieflets brand, Dickinson's account for only about 15 per cent of sales.

The reason for this is that there have been large numbers of new entrants, either imported or designed by craftsmen on a small scale. As a result, the market is much more fragmented than for instance, the writing pads sector where distribution is national and in great quantities.

New entrants with original ideas are competing for older customers, who make most purchases of personalized stationery, and also for the youthful fashion-conscious market, which buys most decorated notepaper. Nevertheless, Dickinson's is confident of maintaining its stake as far as the mass of writing paper purchases is concerned, and is meanwhile opening up new markets abroad. The range of established brands has recently and successfully been introduced in Japan.

# A pen that merely looks beautiful is no pen at all.



Before you buy a new fountain pen ask yourself a fundamental question.

What are you actually going to do with it?

Is it something you're going to leave as evidence of your good taste on a leather-topped desk?

Is it going to be a status symbol with which you sign the occasional bill at fashionable restaurants?

Or will it be a piece of jewellery to complement your gold cufflinks and cigarette case?

If so, take a look at the photograph of the Parker Cirrus below, compare it with other fountain pens that cost around the £22 mark and make your choice.

But if, on the other hand, you are

going to write with it, that's a different matter.

And we'd recommend that you study the technical drawing above, for it will tell you a lot more about the pen.

For example: do you see that little capsule shape behind the nib, the one with the fins?

It's called an ink collector and ensures there's always enough ink with which to write, but never so much as to blot.

And if the air inside the pen expands (due to high altitude flying or the heat of your hand) it'll prevent ink leaking into your suit pocket.

Another reason why the Cirrus will always write first time is the way we make the nib.

Starting with sheets of pure 14 carat gold we press, cut and polish it into a shape that perfectly conveys the ink to the tip.

At every critical stage we examine it under a microscope, particularly of course, when we grind the tip itself.

We make this from a costly alloy called Plathanium which is four times harder than steel and ten times smoother. It will last a lifetime.

There are eight nib-styles and if you find you're unhappy with the one you choose, we'll change it for another grade if you return it within a month of purchase.

We could go on. The clip is of rolled gold on phosphor bronze. It shouldn't snap or lose its tension.

The ink-sac is rubber, it won't perish or puncture (and you can replace it with a cartridge of Quink simply by unscrewing it).

But perhaps it's time to look at the photograph.

The Cirrus is finished in rolled gold on which we've drawn the finest lines to give it a quiet lustre.

If you think it has style, good.

If you think it will reflect well on your status that's fine.

But if it makes you want to write, well, that's perfect.

**PARKER**  
THE PARKER CIRRUS COSTS £22. THERE IS ALSO A MATCHING CIRRUS BALL PEN, FIBRE TIP AND PENCIL, £14 EACH. RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICES INCLUDING VAT.



# Everyday for a lifetime.

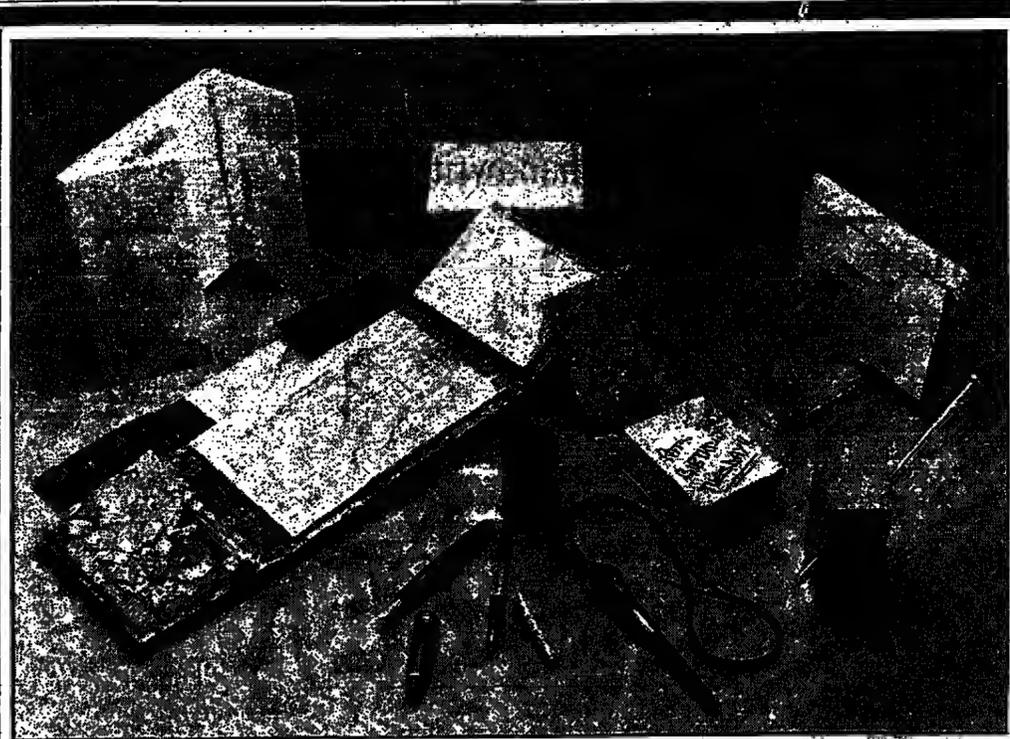
The gift of a Cross writing instrument will last for a lifetime. It will look as quietly distinguished a generation from now, and will perform with the same watch-maker precision. Quite simply, Cross writing instruments are the finest money can buy, and are guaranteed for a lifetime. Unconditionally. Available from leading jewellers and stationers, in finishes ranging from lustrous chrome to sterling silver and solid gold. Cross are recognised worldwide by the distinctive black top on the cap.



**CROSS**  
SINCE 1848

ELP Ltd., 1 Little Argyle Street, London W1A 2BQ, Tel. 01 734 8594.

European Marketing: A T Cross Ltd., Dublin 2, Republic of Ireland.



## Long flight from goose quill to pure gold

by Philippa Toomey

One of the richest comic scenes in *Frieda and Prehla* concerns the writing of a letter by Mr Darcy and the comments of the scheming Miss Bingley on the quality of his handwriting, the evenness of his lines and the length of his letter. "I am afraid you do not like your pen," she said. Let me mend it for you. I mend pens remarkably well."

Liking one's pen—it is the crucial phrase concerning the writing of a letter, or anything else, by hand. More than half the population owns a fountain pen, but in the days when letters were written by quill, there was a constant mending of pens. "Thank you," said Mr Darcy, "but I always mend my own."

A goose quill was the most common, selected from the third or fourth feather of the wing. It was considered best to choose the left wing, because the curve of the feather would fit the right hand. (For left-handed scribes, take the right wing.) A sharp knife was used to shape the end—not for writing is it still known as a penknife—and the point was then slit down the middle. Later on there would be a neat little cutter, rather like a cigar cutter, which replaced the hand pen-knife. The edges curved and blunted so as not to cut the fingers, with the end cut to a tapering shape and ending in a point split by a groove to contain the ink. Nor only the swan and the raven were also popular, with vulture feathers for large script, and crow feathers for the small. No one seems to have considered the ostrich.

In 1809 Joseph Bramah came up with the simple yet brilliant idea of cutting quills up into three or four lengths, like pen nibs, and slipping them into holders. The steel pen nib—and even the gold pen nib, which resisted corrosion—made great progress during the early years of the nineteenth century.

I remember a time when everyone wrote with pens and nibs, and everyone had a little bump (possibly ink-stained) on the middle finger of the hand where the pen rubbed. Nowadays it has been replaced by fibrosis in the shoulders of those who type. And yet the pen has never disappeared, and there are good hopes that the art of handwriting may be returning.

The Parker Pen Company divides its customers into two categories—the scribes and the writers. Mr Darcy was a writer, his friend Mr Bingley a scribe. "Oh," cried Miss Bingley, "Charles writes in the most careless way imaginable. He leaves out half his words, and blots the rest." Writers buy fountainpens, scribes ballpoint pens and fibre tips. "My ideas," said Mr Bingley, "flow so rapidly that I have no time to express them, by which means my letters sometimes convey no ideas

at all to my correspondents." A good pen, it could be claimed, would make even Mr Bingley's handwriting readable.

At Mr Philip Poole's shop in Drury Lane, it may be discovered that not only do people buy pens, they still buy pen nibs, sometimes a gross at a time.

The Birmingham firm of C. Brandauer & Co used to make more than a thousand different kinds of nibs. For the Queen's silver jubilee they fished one of their craftsmen out of retirement (he was 92) and made some special silver nibs, embossed with the royal arms—a set of 11 with a penholder in a wooden presentation case. Available from Philip Poole at £12.50. British Airways uses mapping nibs. The Savoy Hotel has just ordered 2,000 pen holders (wait nibs). Musicians use pens—Oxford line, the most popular these days, they replied without hesitation.

Why? Why was this? Because the most popular coloured writing papers are the coffee and cream colours. Their own Walton Street writing paper is exclusive to them, imported from the States. From the Papers of America, the paper edged in colour with envelopes lined to match—coffee with darker brown, white edged with chocolate, blue edged with seafoam.

Because she uses popular coloured writing papers are the coffee and cream colours. Their own Walton Street writing paper is exclusive to them, imported from the States. From the Papers of America, the paper edged in colour with envelopes lined to match—coffee with darker brown, white edged with chocolate, blue edged with seafoam.

It came to me the other day that I have not owned a bottle of ink for the past 10 years. Nor is there one in the office. If you buy the modern fountain pen, longer is the filling of it more to do with the fountain than the pen. Sheaffer, Waterman and Parker all have their own ink—Parker's Superquink cleans the pen as it writes, and has six permanent colours (black, blue, black, blue, turquoise, red and green) and one washable colour, sensibly for home and school use, royal blue.

Ink used to be made simply by mixing soot, lamp-black or charcoal made from vine stumps with gum and water, in one colour only. Like Henry Ford's cars, black. One disadvantage was that it was not only soluble but liable to crack off the parchment, and for this reason it was not used on legal documents, though it lasted well into the Renaissance, referred to as "special blacke yncke" as opposed to "common yncke".

From a fascinating book, *English Literary Hands from Chaucer to Lydell* by Anthony G. Peck (Edward Arnold, £14.50) one may see

various almost "rosary-like" hands, as Jesus can be modern eyes. Professor Joel Hrusfeldt has assured me that one can learn to read Elizabethan hands in a short time. Some of these are in "special blacke yncke" but most are in ink, which, Mr Peck tells us, was made from gall nuts, soaked in wine or rainwater and left out in the sun several times during the process, which included adding two ounces of iron sulphate and finally a ounce of gum arabic. The modern process uses gall nuts still, and the process is only similar. The colour of ink has always had some significance—green used to show freshness, violet and purple, people indicated royalty, red for blood and luxury life.

What I asked the Walton Street Stationery Company what colour of ink was most popular these days, they replied without hesitation "brown". Why was this? Because the most popular coloured writing papers are the coffee and cream colours. Their own Walton Street writing paper is exclusive to them, imported from the States. From the Papers of America, the paper edged in colour with envelopes lined to match—coffee with darker brown, white edged with chocolate, blue edged with seafoam.

They also stock the Hunky-dory range of writing papers in all kinds of miscellaneous colours—light green, blue, light blue, light green, grey—how about grey envelopes with cream paper? The cost is £4.50 and £3.40 per 100 sheets. And there is black paper and black envelopes—you write with a white wax crayon. They sell quite a lot of the black paper for mounting, but not the envelopes. The company specialise in anything out of the ordinary. In a show case there is a single-sheet of paper, exquisitely patterned and illuminated with the first four lines of Shakespeare's sonnet: "Mine eye hath play'd the painter; done by Kasim Szemoshin in Poland—and the sonnet/letter is £20. These are done by special order, and that particular sonnet has already been sold.

The company will make up anything you want in the writing paper line—any colour, any ink, any type—and the staff are the impressive that they usually like to find something difficult. Die-stamping takes

about two and a half weeks, £100 per gross and £100 per 100 sheets. All the top paper is made in Scotland, of 100 per cent cotton.

Pens can be expensive. Asprey's most expensive one in stock was a Waterman fountain pen in 18 carat gold at £570. (They did have a pen at £1,750 but somebody bought it.) If you like a nice fat black pen with a matt surface (most pens positively glaze) they have one from Mont Blanc at £24. The Walton Street Company had an even fatter one from Mont Blanc at £45 which looked as if it would sink a pint, anybody?

On the whole, the slim line is best, with both fountain and felt tip. Asprey's had a nine carat gold felt pen at £102.50, and the same in silver at £22.50 (refills at 60p). There is a felt with a calculator (Japanese) of course) at £39.95 which runs on a tiny battery, and a fairly expensive joke ballpoint pen at £3.50 (refillable) which looks like a giant ball. As a sign of the times there is a silver camel pen stand, with a palm leaf tip to two pens. At the other end of the scale, a quick trip round a stationery shop (I mean a stationery shop) will produce seven pens of varying kinds for a total of £175. And the most incredible was the denim set found in a gift shop, in proper denim blue with slanted fine stitching, a stationery set for a hip pocket at £2.50.

I remember getting a Parker 51 set for my birthday first birthday. On the days when we still had a very very acceptable Parker's research pens are still green as presents, and they have a very attractive collection. From the 51 Parker's Range there is something grand for signing things at £190 for the 18 carat pen with matching pearl bracelet. There is the most elegant thing it round your neck on a ribbon, at £195.

There is a Zodiac slinger in black with your own sign in white. The Lacus pen has a fine fault, done by hand, which reproduces a lacquer effect in wood, tortoiseshell, or red, green, blue, or black. At £15. Desires for the young is a sturdy pen, the "25" in stainless steel, with three little or nib, filling from bottle or cartridge, at £5. No more mess or more letters signed POOL, FIGLET, WOL, BOB.

Then there is the well-dressed desk, to go with the pen. At Asprey's, the desk set—set at a price of £100, but a terrific assortment of small screwdrivers, pliers, bits and pieces plus a pen-knife—not for removing stones from horses' hooves, camels have those great feet. Also an elephant notice in gold on leather saying "IT CAN BE DONE" at £85.

Further down the financial scale are the pretty designs of Nigel Quiney for the impediments that fill the great empty spaces on our desks. These are covered in attractive new papers, rising from a pastoral scene in shades of grey, cream and brown to art nouveau-ish in

What the well-dressed desks are wearing this Christmas:

1 Lappak by John Dickinson & Co—15 sheets of flowered notepaper with 10 envelopes, neatly tucked into a matching folder (86p at Woolworth).

2 Deskmate by Papermate—four clip-together units in clear brown acrylic—your pen can arrange them in any combination. The set includes a cigarette-box and ashtray, a pencil-tub, a note pad and a ball-point pen in brushed chrome (£12.36 at Ryman).

3 Nigel Quiney's glossily covered appointment book (£3.95) and chubby memo pad (£1.85) with a matching design of cats, birds and flowers, both at Jostig, 84 Marylebone High St, W1.

4/5 Biocco VIP, a heavy pen-tub and slinger, looks in clear acrylic. The Biocco VIP, £12.36 at Ryman. The Biocco VIP, £12.36 at Ryman. The Biocco VIP, £12.36 at Ryman.

6 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3. 6 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3. 6 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3.

7 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3. 7 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3. 7 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3.

8 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3. 8 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3. 8 Waterman Street Stationery, Walton St, SW3.



## The perfect way to get your message across

Whichever way you say it, say it with style on Waldorf notepaper, Waldorf pads and envelopes are available in Duke and Quarto sizes, White, Marina Blue and Azure. Waldorf Stationery & Greeting Cards Ltd. PO Box 2, Hyde, Cheshire SK14 4BG. Telephone 061-368 2601.



Sponsors of the National Letterwriting Competition for Schools

**IF YOU LEND YOUR WATERMAN PEN, DON'T EXPECT TO GET IT BACK.**

When you first write with a Waterman pen you will understand why their owners guard them jealously. When you reflect on the craftsmanship that goes into every one you will want to own one.

The gold plated CF Moire costs £31.50. The CF Moire illustrated costs a mere £17.00. At that price you could afford to lend it, but why take the risk?

**Waterman W**  
The first fountain pen

Available from:  
Waterman Pens (U.K.) Ltd.,  
Mitre House,  
177 Regent Street,  
London W1R 7FB.

**HIGH QUALITY Personal Stationery BY CHRISTIAN BRANN**

Luxurious, fine English laid rag writing paper, embossed to your order in dignified, raised type. Three beautiful paper shades and three print colours. Your address curved or in one line (see above). With matching correspondence cards. All in a handsome gold-embossed box. Create your own style—or design an individual gift.

Order today, enclosing your cash payment, or pay by credit card.

Christian Brann Limited, FREEPOST, Blackjack Street, Cleeve, Glos. GL7 1BR. Tel. No. 200743 England.

Please send the following stationery to my address  friend's address

AS headed sheets (14" x 5 1/2" inc)	£4.95 per 200
AS plain continuation sheets	£2.95 per 200
CS matching envelopes (14" x 5 1/2" inc) £3.85 per 100	
Correspondence cards (5 1/2" x 4 1/4")	£4.95 per 200

Postage and packing 1.00 TOTAL

Colour of paper tick: White  Black  Cream  Orange Brown  Royal Blue  Address position tick: Centred  Single line

Your own details. For gift orders, give all friends' details on separate sheet. Your own title and name. Name of house. No. and name of street. Town. County and postcode. Telephone no. (Print this address on a stationary card. Address to the delivery warehouse.)

I enclose a cheque for £/£/£. Please debit my Access/Barclaycard No. Signature. Allow 28 days delivery. Prices include V.A.T. FREEPOST—no stamp needed. Offer available UK only.

**CAP THIS IF YOU CAN**

Quality Counts

**STAEOTLER**

**CHROMATIC**

2 Colour Pen

World's slimmest automatic two colour pen... Contains two fine point refills with tungsten-carbide balls.

EXECUTIVES, DOCTORS, LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, SECRETARIES, NURSES and people who need to color precision writing.

THE PREMIUM PEN CO. LTD. (Chromatic Division) 3/4 MALLOW ST, LONDON EC1 8RR

**OSMIROID LETTERING PEN SET**

6 different easy-fit nibs with a finely balanced leverfill pen for success in a variety of writing and lettering styles (RRP £245)

Available from most Stationery and Art Material Dealers and Art Material Dealers

Wherever you put pen to paper

**UNIVERSAL**

UNIVERSAL PENS U.K. LTD. Chorley Road, Blackpool. Telephone: Blackpool 36131/2 Telex: 677245

Mentmore's Platignum lettering kit, designed for teachers, students and the amateur calligrapher, includes six interchangeable nibs and an instruction booklet on styles and techniques of lettering (£1.85 at Philip Poole, 182 Drury Lane, WC2).

Other sets vary in content with blotters, note pads, paper knives and so on, but all Asprey's customers are expected to have a photograph frame—wives, children, dogs or racehorses, take your pick for the one you love. Something rather handy for any office, however, is the tool kit—a terrific assortment of small screwdrivers, pliers, bits and pieces plus a pen-knife—not for removing stones from horses' hooves, camels have those great feet. Also an elephant notice in gold on leather saying "IT CAN BE DONE" at £85.

Further down the financial scale are the pretty designs of Nigel Quiney for the impediments that fill the great empty spaces on our desks. These are covered in attractive new papers, rising from a pastoral scene in shades of grey, cream and brown to art nouveau-ish in

**VELLEDA**

The "use-anywhere" write-on, wipe-off writing and drawing surface... you need never throw away

Follow Velleda to your nearest stationery or office equipment supplier, or contact:

**APEC** Park Farm Road, FOLKESTONE Kent. Apec (Stationery) U.K. Ltd. Tel. No. 0303 5964

**OSMIROID**

Sensibly priced high quality Fountain Pens for good handwriting

OSMIROID LETTERING PEN SET

6 different easy-fit nibs with a finely balanced leverfill pen for success in a variety of writing and lettering styles (RRP £245)

Available from most Stationery and Art Material Dealers and Art Material Dealers

هكذا من الاصل

# Away from the signs of the times and back to a fair script

by Nicholas Gray

"Beautiful or fair writing, elegant penmanship" is the Oxford Dictionary's definition of calligraphy. Do we practise, or have any use for this activity today?

sounds only, has, it seems, and one hopes—been rejected. But do we still need "fair writing"? Not in one sense; no one now makes a fair copy of a text, or in a ledger. That is done by the typewriter.

But there still remains "elegant penmanship" as the proper accomplishment of an educated person. It can hardly be said to flourish. Most people can and do write, but their writing is seldom elegant; indeed, as of some in our history has handwriting been so mean and dull. The only decent hands which one sees are all to a greater or lesser degree dependent on the revival of italic hand. In this our only hope? Should we press on, regardless of teacher resistance, towards italic for all?

Penmanship: the pen seems an essential element. But, what we say "pen" what do we mean? If we are talking practically, we mean a ballpoint or a fibre or nylon tip the abomination of most people who believe in calligraphy.

Traditional pens can produce an elegant modulated line, either by pressure, as in copper-plate writing, or by the angle at which a broad-edged nib traverses the paper. A ball is located in a plastic socket, but the main difference is that instead of using an oil-based paste ink as with ballpoints an ester-flowing "wet" ink is used as in marker pens.

The rolling tip has an improved life compared with markers but still trails well behind the ballpoint's best capacities. Some ballpoints will write for five miles of a single line. At its present stage of development the rolling tip might reach one mile.

Another growing market is in the quality gift sector where the well-known trading houses in other areas of merchandising, such as fashion, perfume and tobacco accessories, are adding quality pens produced under their house names. It is the gift sector, among the quality fountain pens, ballpoints and fibre tips, which stimulates the biggest advertising expenditures.

Parker, as might be expected, is by far the biggest United Kingdom advertiser, with an annual budget of well over £1m. In the first six months of this year the Parker company in Britain accounted for 56 per cent of the industry's total spending in media. Their budget for this Christmas campaign is also impressive at more than £450,000.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

## More see point of variety

continued from page 1  
raking in non-toxicity tests in Sweden—an important issue where children are using writing implements—probably accounted for some of a spectacular rise in sales throughout Scandinavia. Memmore's coup, however, has been a series of orders for fibre tip pens and ballpoints from Japan where the fibre tip was invented.

Equal optimism radiates from Parker Pen whose turnover, at factory gate prices, is running at up to £1m a year for domestic market sales and up to another £5m for export sales. Unit output last year was 11 million, showing an average annual growth rate since 1972-73 of nearly 16 per cent. Output this year is expected to jump 30 per cent to 14 million units.

Conway Stewart, Britain's oldest pen makers rescued from receivership by the Linpak Group, the Lincolnshire-based packaging company, has now after a labour cutback and investment in new machinery, been turned round to a profit, according to Mr Colin Mansell, director and general manager. He hopes to double production of ballpoints and markers next year, while continuing to import a range of quality pens to maintain a presence in the gold nib market, from the Platinum company in Japan. Platinum's pens abroad are sold under the President label to avoid any difficulties with near-named Platinium.

Technologically speaking the next major move in writing instruments lies like the rolling tip or rolling ball pen. All the manufac-

urers, including those at the quality end, are evaluating its possibilities. Examples from Japan show that it can give the clean line of the ballpoint with the easy flow of the fibre pen. A ball is located in a plastic socket, but the main difference is that instead of using an oil-based paste ink as with ballpoints an ester-flowing "wet" ink is used as in marker pens.

The rolling tip has an improved life compared with markers but still trails well behind the ballpoint's best capacities. Some ballpoints will write for five miles of a single line. At its present stage of development the rolling tip might reach one mile.

Another growing market is in the quality gift sector where the well-known trading houses in other areas of merchandising, such as fashion, perfume and tobacco accessories, are adding quality pens produced under their house names. It is the gift sector, among the quality fountain pens, ballpoints and fibre tips, which stimulates the biggest advertising expenditures.

Parker, as might be expected, is by far the biggest United Kingdom advertiser, with an annual budget of well over £1m. In the first six months of this year the Parker company in Britain accounted for 56 per cent of the industry's total spending in media. Their budget for this Christmas campaign is also impressive at more than £450,000.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

## Pauses in the flow of writing

Dip-pens needed to be dipped into the ink at frequent intervals. This created necessary pauses in the flow of writing and formation of letters—pauses which were carried on into the fountain-pen period. The ballpoint runs on indefinitely, making for speed and ease, but not the liquidity. There is no rhythm in writing with this pen. So we need to create one, and this can be done only by thinking out the movement of the pen in making letters, and in particular in making letter-combinations. We need to decide when and where the hand should be trained to pause and to make a pen-lift, and which letters should be terminal.

New pens require new movements, a new penhold, a new writing rhythm. In sum, a new method of learning to write—just as changing pens brought changing styles and methods in the past, from the earliest cursive written with a

pointed reed pen, through Gothic using a flexible quill, sixteenth-century italic with its chisel-cut pen and finally back to the flexible pen for copperplate, the last formed style of handwriting practised in this country.

If good, legible, pleasurable handwriting is to become once more the normal accomplishment of educated people, not a self-taught hobby among the few, this means a new method of teaching in schools.

At present handwriting seems to be yet another area of education which is greatly neglected. Most children are made to start by copying printed letters—forms of our alphabet which have been expressly designed to eliminate all elements of calligraphy, including the joining movements which are an integral part of cursive letters. These establish correct letter-spacing and make possible that easy flow of movement which is essential for the ultimate formation of a quick and legible hand.



A pupil at a Manchester infants' school starting early—at seven—to "form her letters". Perhaps she will be of a generation which will recapture the stylish copperplate of its great-grandparents.

**"Hello? Is that the engineer?...I said, THE ENGINEER...No, I know you can't hear me. That's why I'm ringing...What?...But I AM speaking up....I said I AM SPEAKING UP! ...There's a high scream on my line....No, not an ice cream...A HIGH SCREAM...Well, why ask ME what it sounds like?...What? I know I need an engineer, that's why...you're who? ...Oh, this is impossible! I shall write to The Times about it...THE TIMES...Phone what? ...123? Oh, forget it!"**



Wouldn't a letter say it better?

*Basildon Bond*  
by John Dickinson

# EXCLUSIVE! PERSONAL STATIONERY OFFER FROM THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

The World Wildlife Fund is offering distinctive, personalised stationery that will support Wildlife with every letter you write.

Now you can enjoy the luxury of two of Britain's most distinguished brands of stationery—personalised—for little more than the price of ordinary writing paper.

By far the most popular paper in Britain, *Basildon Bond* is a favourite for every pen and handwriting style.

And with its superlative texture, *Three Candlesticks* is probably the most distinctive paper ever watermarked.

Both papers come in attractive cabinets of 200 sheets (8 inches by 11 inches) and 100 matching envelopes, in a range of subtle colours.

Our free brochure also offers you a personal choice of address heading styles and colours. Or you can save time and leave this all to us, by ordering from the coupon below.

We'll deliver all orders received by December 6 before Xmas, if we possibly can, first class post permitting.

Whether for yourself or for a gift, don't miss this opportunity to acquire truly distinctive writing paper that will express your good taste and support the World Wildlife Fund at the same time.

Personal Order, Panda House, 21, Grosvenor Street, London W1N 1AA.

To: The World Wildlife Fund, 157, Panda House, 21 Grosvenor Street, London EC1N 8AX. Tel: 01-404 5691

Enclose cheque (P) for £9.00 payable in W.W.F. Trading Ltd. (Complete box below if paying by credit card. Please supply one cabinet of white Three Candlesticks and just to name and address at bottom of coupon personalised as follows: (Write address clearly and include name & phone number if required).

I'd like to pay by  Barclaycard  Access

CARDINAL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me your free colour brochure and order form.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

T2.12.77

There is little new or special in the techniques of marketing writing paper, but in recent years the popular demand for new designs—and even for new products—has grown at a striking rate.

A notable example is the success of the Brieflet—a single sheet of paper, 27cm by 18cm, folded in four and sporting a pretty picture in one quarter, which sells most strongly in the middle-to-cheaper end of the market. Its manufacturers, John Dickinson & Co, reckon that since 1967 its sales have risen from 1 per cent to 7 per cent of their market and are still climbing.

In common with its many counterparts—Notelets and Cbarlets and Postlets and all the other-lets on to which the correspondent is expected to compress his address, the date and his most powerful emotions—the Brieflet's appeal lies chiefly in its size: "the short message for all occasions". It is ideally suited to a lazy age, when the telephone call, while cheaper as well as quicker than a letter, can still be less socially acceptable.

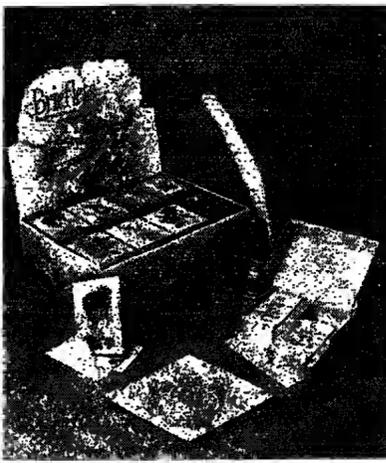
Product of our times though it may be, the Brieflet is merely the latest model in a tradition of personal stationery, marketed by Dickinson's on a mass scale, which originated 140 years ago.

Shown in the accompanying pictures are two early landmarks in that tradition: a box of stationery produced in 1899 for British soldiers serving in the Boer War, and a two-penny stamped cover issued by the Post Office in 1840.

Inside the lid of the South African box, known to the trade as a compendium or papeter, is gummed a facsimile reproduction of one of Rudyard Kipling's most famous poems, *The Absent-Minded Beggar*, written and signed by the poet. An accompanying legend states that Dickinson's bought the reproduction rights from the *Daily Mail* "for a large sum", and that the proceeds were given to the *Reservists Fund*. The box contained 24 buff-coloured sheets and 20 envelopes to match. It probably sold for 6d.

The stamped cover, like the box, comes from the Dickinson archives at Apsley, near Hemel Hempstead. Known to collectors as a Mulready envelope—its value today, unused, is about £45—it recalls the almost-forgotten tale of a Victorian marketing fiasco.

The story of that fiasco illustrates some of the finest virtues of our period: endeavour and ingenuity, patience and energy, enterprise and foresight. Nevertheless it ended in a mixture of tragedy and farce, and it is worth recounting in detail.



For some years before the yet been patented), The universal penny post was separately printed and sold as stamps such as were already in common use as medicine labels. Convenient and security were the two chief criteria, and both had to be considered in relation to recent progress in paper-making technology.

Of the two alternatives most widely mooted, one was a printed sheet containing a silk thread, to be sold flat and subsequently folded to form a cover or pocket (the so-called Mulready cover and the proposed official covers. He was already in close personal touch with Hill.

Such was Hill's confidence in the security offered by his friend's product that he was prepared—even anxious—to recommend it specifically. "I should propose", he told the Commissioners, "that the public should have their option, either buying such paper stamped at the Stamp Office, or that they might be stamped. There could then be no charge of monopoly against the Govern-

ment; but I think it very likely that the public would prefer the paper issued from the Stamp Office, and it certainly would be a convenience to the Post Office if that were the case, because the risk of forgery being so much diminished by the use of such a paper as Dickinson's, the duty of the inspector would be very much diminished, and I think all prospect of loss to the revenue from forgery would be at an end."

"Would that not give rise to complaints of monopoly on the part of other paper-makers?" asked the Commissioners. "I think not," Mr Hill replied. "If the Government could enter into a contract with Mr Dickinson to supply them with such paper as they might want, giving any stationer in the kingdom, or any individual, the privilege of bringing whatever paper he chose, of whatever quality or price, to be stamped, there could be no complaint."

The Commissioners' suspicions may have been allayed: probably not. In any case, the resolution passed by the Commons on August 17, 1839, under which the universal penny post finally became law, allowed for both options—covers and stamps.

It was now up to Dickinson not only to secure the government contract for making the covers—that he did, on February 26, 1840—but also to ensure that the public would opt for its use in preference to the stamp. It was at this point in his campaign that, as the wags put it, Dickinson came unstuck.

Six months previously, in the wake of the Commons resolution, the Lords of the Treasury had announced a competition, open to "all artists, men of science, and the public in general", for proposals "as to the manner in which the stamp might best be brought into use". The competition, worth £200, was won by William Mulready, RA, and it was his elaborately engraved design for a square postal cover which Dickinson, willy nilly, had secured the contract to manufacture.

The collapse of Dickinson's long-aid plans was as swift as it was unforeseen. The Mulready cover and the

Penny Black stamp went on sale simultaneously, on May 6, 1840. The public, as ever more concerned with the message than the medium, at once decided that Mulready's design was a bad joke and laughed it off the market.

According to the late Dr Joan Evans, whose admirable history of John Dickinson & Co (*The Endless Web*, Jonathan Cape, 1955) is the source of this article, the design's fault lay in its supposed symbolism rather than its execution—although that too was far from perfect.

In order to give an example of the derision the cover met, Dr Evans quotes a scathing description published in a London daily newspaper: "In the centre, at the top, sits Britannia, throwing out her arms, as if in a temper of fury, at four winged urchins, intended to represent post-boys, letter-carriers or Mercuries but who, instead of making use of their wings and flying, appear in the act of striking out or swimming".

Within six months the Mulready envelope was dead, killed by ridicule. So complete was the public's rejection that almost the entire stock had to be destroyed by a machine constructed for the purpose.

Richard Sachs

**MONT BLANC**  
noblesse

Precise, elegant. The Mont Blanc 'Noblesse' range of pens has been designed for people who expect a pen to do a little more than just write.

Mont Blanc pens are available from Harrode, Asprey, Fortnum and Mason, The Pen Shop (Burlington Arcade), PenCraft (Regent Street, Royal Exchange, Kingsway), Fountain Pen Exchange (Upper Regent Street), Selfridges and other leading pen stockists in the U.K.

For details of your nearest stockist write to:  
Norpens Limited, 17 Kirkdale Road, Leytonstone E11 1FP.

The most exclusive slimline writing instruments in the world.

Shown from left to right, Madison Ballpoint Pen, Automatic Pencil, Fibre tipped Pen and, foreground, the new exclusive Madison Fountain Pen.

Available at most good class Stationers, Department Stores and Jewellers. Sole U.K. Distributor:

Jakar International Ltd.  
Hillside House  
2-6  
Friern Park  
London  
N12 9BX

Ball Pentel

plant a Pentel in your pocket

## His Nibs finds a market still exists for his wares

by Bevis Hillier

Mr Phillip Poole's pen shop at 182 Drury Lane, London, looks as if it has been there for at least a century. The window display is dominated by what he calls "the pyramid"—a sort of signpost of ancient pen nibs. Around it are venerable inkpots, wipers, pen trays and sundry other advertisements for pens: the Pen of India, the Mercur, the Colonial Pen, the Light Brigade Pen, the Velvet Pen, the Legal Pen.

In fact he has been there for only 18 months; for the previous 40 years he sold pens and nibs in Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury. His old shop has been destroyed in a rebuilding scheme.

Mr Poole's visiting card is printed "His Nibs", a title conferred on him by *The Times* diary just over a year ago. At first he thought it derogatory, but friends convinced him it was an honourable style. It is certainly an apt one: Mr Poole not only sells nibs but has made an astonishing and picturesque collection of them. He has some 5,000 nibs in Kensington, London, in 1909. He began work as an office boy in a paper merchant's and drifted into the pen trade, which was then flourishing.

There has of course been a severe decline in the demand for the kind of pens he mainly sells. The popularity of the ballpoint pen since the 1940s, and later the felt-tip pen, have undermined the trade. His mainstay includes one early ballpoint in his collection.

But there is still a demand for his wares. "Cartoonists use pen nibs: Ralph Steadman, for example, is very attached to one pen nib which he has used all his life and says it is the tool of his trade and he must have it."

"I said: 'Well, it hasn't been made for 30 years', and he said, 'You must get them from somewhere'."

"I still have a small stock of them. Music writers also use pen nibs for their work. And calligraphers, of course. They get attached to a certain pen for its flexibility and so on. Though I've noticed that some of these professional calligraphers don't have very good ordinary handwriting."

His own writing is very regular and elegant.

Mr Poole's collection is divided into categories, neatly arranged in boxes. "These things are generally regarded as rubbish. People phone me and say: 'You don't really collect pen nibs, do you?' They're thinking of a pen nib that perhaps they used as a catapult at school. The manufacturers themselves are quite astonished, mystified; they can't believe that anyone can go to the trouble of saving the rubbish which they've thrown away."

In the first box he showed me, all the nibs had relief portraits of famous people: Goethe, Lord Bessborough, Bismarck, Garibaldi. Most of them were made by Brandauer of Birmingham in the 1860s or 1870s. A more recent one of King Charles I of Wurtemberg hears the mark of Carl Kuhn, the Vienna agent of Brandauer. One stamped with a head of Queen Victoria was made by William Mitchell.

Another Brandauer pen, with a rather nebulous draped figure, is called "The Virgin Pen".

Several of the nibs have decorative perforations, in the shape of exclamation marks, crosses, the ace of clubs, or crossed laurels. The best of these, which have a box to themselves, are pierced with virtuoso filigree work.

Another box contains the *magnum bonum* nibs, which have a steel socket that fits over the penholder. I noticed that one of them bore the name of Joseph Gillott, whose name was familiar to me from nibs I had used (not catapults) at school.

"He was one of the early manufacturers", Mr Poole said. There was some drama associated with him, William Mitchell worked with his brother, John Mitchell. They had a sister named Sarah who worked with them in the business, and she went off and married Joseph Gillott, the chief competitor.

"I've had the great-great-grandson of Joseph Gillott in here. The firm of Gillott still exists but they don't make pen nibs any more; they sold that part of their business to British Pens. Now they make pencil sharpeners, castors for chairs, and things like that."

The early history of pen nibs is given by one Henry Bore in *The Story of the Invention of Steel Pens* (1892), which Mr Poole has reprinted. It is incidentally almost as unacceptable to speak of "pen nibs" as of

the stationery trade with a pair of demonstration letter-sheets made from the silk-threaded paper which he had patented in the previous year. Until then, and for some years to come, its use had been chiefly confined to Exchequer Bonds and other government documents which required authentication.

By February, 1838—the month in which Rowland Hill was examined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on his plans for postal reform—Dickinson was convinced that this

paper would be ideal for the proposed official covers. He was already in close personal touch with Hill.

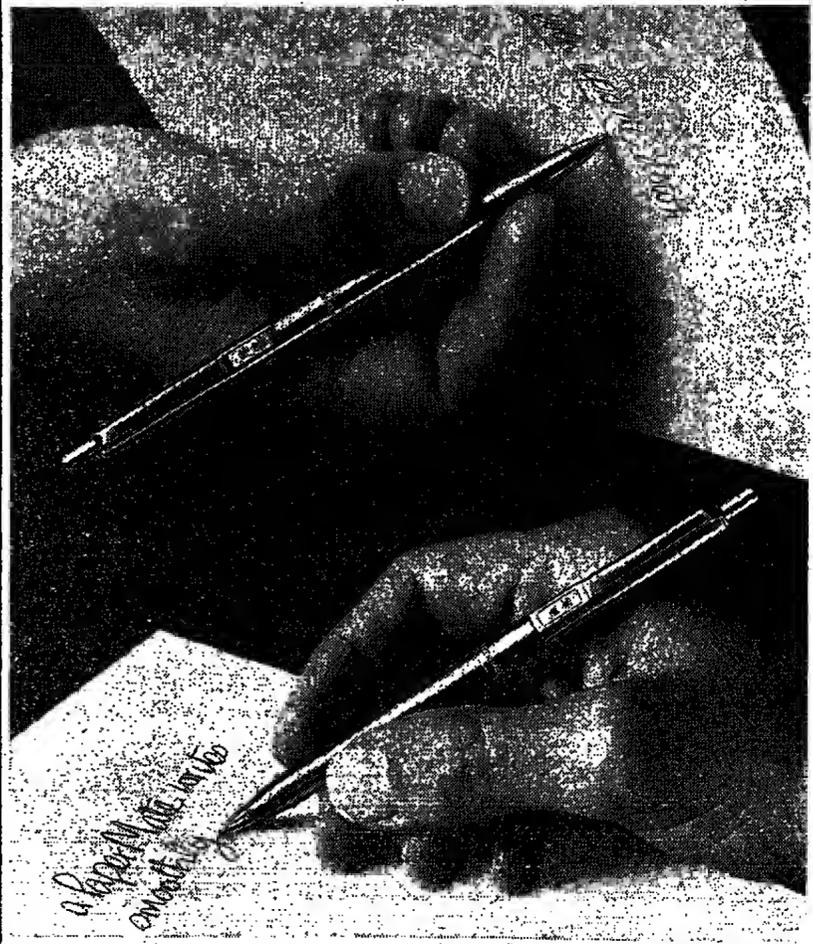
Such was Hill's confidence in the security offered by his friend's product that he was prepared—even anxious—to recommend it specifically. "I should propose", he told the Commissioners, "that the public should have their option, either buying such paper stamped at the Stamp Office, or that they might be stamped. There could then be no charge of monopoly against the Govern-

ment; but I think it very likely that the public would prefer the paper issued from the Stamp Office, and it certainly would be a convenience to the Post Office if that were the case, because the risk of forgery being so much diminished by the use of such a paper as Dickinson's, the duty of the inspector would be very much diminished, and I think all prospect of loss to the revenue from forgery would be at an end."

"Would that not give rise to complaints of monopoly on the part of other paper-makers?" asked the Commissioners. "I think not," Mr Hill replied. "If the Government could enter into a contract with Mr Dickinson to supply them with such paper as they might want, giving any stationer in the kingdom, or any individual, the privilege of bringing whatever paper he chose, of whatever quality or price, to be stamped, there could be no complaint."

The Commissioners' suspicions may have been allayed: probably not. In any case, the resolution passed by the Commons on August 17, 1839, under which the universal penny post finally became law, allowed for both options—covers and stamps.

It was now up to Dickinson not only to secure the government contract for making the covers—that he did, on February 26, 1840—but also to ensure that the public would opt for its use in preference to the stamp. It was at this point in his campaign that, as the wags put it, Dickinson came unstuck.



## Before you pay good money for a pen, put it through the Paper Mate test

Only Paper Mate has a pump that lets you write at any angle, even upside down. However much you pay for an ordinary ballpoint it can't match a Paper Mate.

Paper Mate's unique pump works like a tiny heart, driving ink continuously to the point as you write, and controlling its flow.

So a Paper Mate writes more smoothly and evenly than any ordinary ballpoint. What's more a Paper Mate will go on writing at any angle, even upside down. The Paper Mate test takes just a few seconds. At prices from 98p to £11.40 it could make the gift of a lifetime.

**PAPER MATE**—the ultimate ballpoint

هذا من الاصل



Foreign Report

The 14-year wait for justice in Alabama

In 1963, Birmingham, Alabama, was described by Governor Wallace...

after the May 1963 violence, Mr Wallace, defying the law which he denounced as 'illegal and un-American'...

Klan hood. Moreover he had been seen in his car in the vicinity of the crime and had told his niece...

Britain and the United States are hoping to resolve a long and acrimonious dispute over competing new aircraft landing systems...

They were particularly incensed by the alleged discovery of signal distortions in Doppler equipment at such airports as Los Angeles and Brussels...

With the growth of the civil rights movement, the blacks of Birmingham and their white liberal supporters...

In March, 1964, the police arrested a 30-year-old Indiana labourer on suspicion and subsequently released him...

Mr George Wallace is a political pragmatist who has been the object of political activity to remain in power...

The stakes are high since the winning system will almost certainly be adopted internationally to replace existing landing systems...

The allegations of foul play have proved sufficiently convincing to persuade some congressmen that there is a real need for the United States to be seen as having been scrupulously fair...

Faber Books on Food and Drink. The Little World of the Cook Islands. Faber & Faber

The so-called civilization that is strangling the Cook Islands

The Little World of the Cook Islands, first discovered by Fletcher Christian and the Bounty mutineers in 1789...



Unloading stores at Manihiki, 650 miles north of Rarotonga. Cooks today, though, has more to do with the whole will of the time than it does with topical opportunism...

How Britain and the US landed in a row

They were particularly incensed by the alleged discovery of signal distortions in Doppler equipment at such airports as Los Angeles and Brussels...

The stakes are high since the winning system will almost certainly be adopted internationally to replace existing landing systems...

The so-called civilization that is strangling the Cook Islands



Unloading stores at Manihiki, 650 miles north of Rarotonga. Cooks today, though, has more to do with the whole will of the time than it does with topical opportunism...

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Ministry of Mines and Energy. Eletrosul Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras SA

Eletrosul Centrais Elétricas do Sul do Brasil SA

Saio Santiago Hydroelectric Project. Pre-Qualification Notice to Suppliers of Emergency Diesel-Generator Sets

Centrais Elétricas do Sul do Brasil S.A. - Eletrosul, will invite bids from qualified manufacturers (selected by means of the pre-qualification of which this notice refers)...

Centrais Elétricas do Sul do Brasil S.A. - Eletrosul. Diretoria de Suprimentos. Rua Triunfo 32 - 3º andar. Tel: 0482164. 88.000 - Florianópolis - Santa Catarina - Brazil

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1977-78. BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS. Notice is hereby given that APPLICATION is being made to Parliament...

Table with columns for Area, County of Devon, City of Plymouth, County of Gloucestershire, District of the Forest of Dean, Parish of Lydney, County of Herefordshire, Borough of Gloucester, District of Goodrich, Parish of Redbury with Albury, Parish of East Gwentwick.

AMENDMENT NOTICE. IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1977-78. BRITISH RAILWAYS. Notice is hereby given that APPLICATION is being made to Parliament...

PARAGRAPHS 5 SHOULD READ: 5. Clauses of withdrawal rates at specific times...

LEGAL NOTICES. TINDLING (1975) Limited (in liquidation). Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named company are required to submit their claims...

LEGAL NOTICES. THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

LEGAL NOTICES. THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Notice is hereby given that the COMPANIES ACT 1948 has been amended...

Law Report  
December 1 1977

# RTZ executives need not give evidence in US uranium case

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation Uranium Contract litigation MDL Docket 235.

Lord Wilberforce, Viscount Horace, Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybetton and Lord Keith of Kinnear.

An attempt by the United States Attorney General to obtain testimony from British subjects for the purposes of an investigation into possible criminal violations of United States anti-trust laws after those persons had obtained a ruling from a United States judge that they could rely on the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution by declining to give evidence which might incriminate them was castigated by the House of Lords as an unacceptable invasion of United Kingdom sovereignty.

Their Lordships allowed interlocutory appeals by two English companies, Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation Ltd and RTZ Services Ltd, and seven of nine named persons described as present or former company directors or employees against the Court of Appeal's Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ruskell and Lord Justice Goff (The Times, May 27, 1977) 3 WLR 430) which effected substantial modifications to two orders issued by a United States District Court judge in London to issue process against named persons to appear in civil proceedings in the United States and requiring companies to produce at the examination documents listed in a schedule to the letters rogatory. Those letters were issued on applications by Westinghouse Electric Corporation, a United States company, for damages for failure to perform contracts to build nuclear power stations and only them with uranium. The letters sought was of an alleged criminal cartel which big profits of uranium, including the RTZ companies, had formed to regulate the price and output of uranium and limit competition. Their Lordships also dismissed appeals by Westinghouse from the Court of Appeal (The Times, July 1, 1977) 3 WLR 492) which had held a claim by the two RTZ companies to privilege against self-incrimination under the common law and section 14 of the Civil Evidence Act, 1968, on the ground of production in proceedings to which they were not parties but which required as witnesses might be open to penal proceedings under EEC Treaty articles and laws.

After those judgments had been given, seven of the individual named persons claimed privilege against giving oral evidence which might incriminate them, relying on the protection of the Fifth Amendment and on the fact that they obtained a ruling from the United States District Court judge that they were entitled to that privilege and to refuse to give their names or addresses.

In July the Attorney General for the United States required under United States law that the witnesses in question should, in the extraordinary circumstances, while being given immunity against criminal prosecution, give evidence for the purposes of a grand jury investigation into possible criminal violations of United States anti-trust laws by members of the alleged uranium cartel.

The District Judge made an order, as he was obliged to do under United States law, compelling testimony to be given by the named witnesses in the grand jury investigation.

As that matter had not arisen until all the proceedings in the courts below had been concluded, the House of Lords dealt with it as a fifth appeal by one of the named persons; and the Attorney General intervened on behalf of her Majesty's Government.

Mr Kenneth Jackson, QC, and Mr Michael Burton for RTZ; Mr John Vinelott, QC, and Mr Timothy Walker for Westinghouse; Mr Samuel Silk, QC, for the Attorney General; Mr Harry Wainwright and Mr Nicola Bratta for the Crown.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that in 1976 Westinghouse made an application under section 2 of the Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act, 1975, for a writ of habeas corpus to quash a writ of subpoena duces tecum issued by the Virginia district court at Richmond at the instance of Westinghouse, defendants in a civil action by one of the named persons against the RTZ companies producing electricity, alleging breaches of contract by Westinghouse for the supply of uranium and claiming damages of \$2,000,000 in damages. Westinghouse put forward a defence of self-incrimination, which was held to be impracticable arising from an alleged uranium producers' cartel.

The letters rogatory, addressed to the High Court, sought the examination of nine named persons described as present or former directors or employees of the two RTZ companies, or of such other persons as might have knowledge of the facts as to which evidence is desired.

They also sought the production of documents according to a lengthy schedule alleged to be in the possession of the RTZ companies. The present appeals were brought by the RTZ companies and seven of the nine named persons seeking to have the order giving effect to the letters rogatory set aside or discharged.

Their application was rejected by Mr Justice Blackburn. The Court of Appeal dismissed their appeal but ordered amendments to the schedule of documents by deletion of certain categories of documents. The court also ruled in favour of the companies that penalties provided for by Article 15 of regulation 17 of the EEC General Regulations for breach of Articles 85-86 of the Treaty of Rome (restrictive or concerted practices) constituted a "penalty within the meaning of section 14 of the Civil Evidence Act, 1968, so as to found a claim for privilege against the production of the documents. The RTZ companies now applied against the first part of the order and Westinghouse against the second.

Since the Court of Appeal decision the individual named persons claimed privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

There were proceedings under the letters rogatory at the United States Embassy. The RTZ companies claimed privilege against production of all (save six) of the scheduled documents on the ground that it would tend to expose them to proceedings for the recovery of a penalty. The claim was challenged by Westinghouse, but the Court of Appeal upheld it, and Westinghouse now appealed.

There were thus three main issues: (1) Ought the master's order to have been made? (2) Could the RTZ companies claim privilege against production of the documents? (3) Could the individual named persons claim privilege against self-incrimination?

The 1975 Act was passed to give effect to the principles of the Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil and Commercial Matters of 1970, which the United Kingdom ratified in 1976. United States procedures involve wider powers of pre-trial discovery than England against persons not parties to a suit.

His Lordship referred to *Realla Corporation of America v Rauland Corporation* (1956) 1 QB 618 in which Mr Justice Devlin drew a distinction between material immediately relevant to the issue in dispute and material which is not so directly relevant, testimony for which could not be obtained. The Hague Convention enabled a state to request the production of documents by non-party witnesses. They were not to be considered "hostile" witnesses.

His Lordship said that much doubt whether the letters rogatory ought not to be rejected altogether. They ranged exceedingly widely and undoubtedly extended into areas to which was forbidden by English law. The order was given for supposing that at least some of the individual witnesses could have any relevant evidence to give; and the schedule of documents extended far beyond "particular documents specified in the order" in section 2(4)(b) of the 1975 Act.

On the other hand, the schedule did list a number of particular and specified documents which came into the possession of Westinghouse from an environmentalist group. The Friends of the Earth in September, 1976, and were claimed to amount to hard evidence of a uranium producers' cartel. Some might be in the possession of one of the RTZ companies or of a subsidiary near which they had power, and may appear on the face of the documents to be relevant to the existence or terms of a uranium cartel. They might be relevant to Westinghouse's defence of commercial impracticability. The Court of Appeal had applied a

"blue pencil" to the amendment of the scheduled documents. His Lordship would have applied the blue pencil even more vigorously, so as to leave in the schedule only "particular documents specified" together with replies to letters where such must have been sent.

With regard to the named individual witnesses, some, employed by the RTZ companies, appeared from the scheduled documents to have attended or to have knowledge of meetings of uranium producers at which matters relevant to the existence of a cartel might have been discussed. In other cases no connection was shown between them and any such meeting or any scheduled document. So the question arose whether there was sufficient basis for asserting that there was testimony of some identified individuals which was needed for the trial or whether the generality of the request invalidated the whole application.

On that question his Lordship would conclude that following the spirit of the Convention was to enable judicial assistance to be given to foreign courts, the letters rogatory should be given effect to so far as possible; and that could be done subject to a severe reduction in the documents to be produced, and the disallowance of certain of the witnesses.

Could the RTZ companies claim privilege against production of the documents requested under section 2 of the 1975 Act? That was a matter of English law. On that his Lordship agreed with the Court of Appeal decisions and their reasoning, which established that it was impossible by the EEC Commission under Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome to create a cartel outside the jurisdiction of the United States courts. These persons are British subjects and we have determined that it is highly unlikely that their testimony could be obtained through existing arrangements for law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom.

On July 18 Judge Mehridge made an order compelling testimony. On July 25 Mr Baylis declined to answer queries on the ground that he wished to seek the assistance of the English court. It was not for the House to decide whether, in the light of this situation, the letters rogatory should be given effect.

His Lordship's clear opinion that effect should not be given. So far as the Richmond civil proceedings were concerned, a ruling had been given that the witnesses were entitled to the Fifth Amendment privilege. That was accorded with the 1975 Act. When Mr Kenneth Baylis, claiming privilege before a United States consular officer in London designated to take evidence under the letters rogatory, Judge Mehridge came to London, all seven witnesses claimed the privilege, and on June 14 the judge ruled that the privilege was well taken and that the witnesses need answer no questions.

On June 15 Judge Mehridge received a letter from the United States Department of Justice stating that it requested the evidence of the witnesses for a grand jury investigation in Washington

into possible violations of anti-trust laws by members of the alleged uranium cartel. The letter represented that such disclosures might be the sole opportunity for the grand jury to obtain information vital to its investigation. It also said that the department would not use the testimony of any witness as the basis for a criminal prosecution of him in the United States. A representative of the United States Attorney General stated before Judge Mehridge that it was the department's firm policy not to apply for such an order in a civil case to which the Fifth Amendment privilege was no longer available. He denied, and ruled that the privilege was still effective.

On July 18 the department applied to Judge Mehridge in Richmond for an order to compel their testimony.

An accompanying letter headed "Grand Jury Investigation of the uranium industry", authorised an application to the judge requiring a named witness to give testimony or provide other information in the above matter and any further proceedings resulting therefrom or ancillary thereto.

His Lordship stated, after all, that the testimony of the individuals for whom orders are to be sought is necessary to the public interest, because of the extraordinary circumstances which included the following: The witnesses have refused to testify on the basis of privilege against self-incrimination and are outside the jurisdiction of the United States courts. These persons are British subjects and we have determined that it is highly unlikely that their testimony could be obtained through existing arrangements for law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom.

On July 18 Judge Mehridge made an order compelling testimony. On July 25 Mr Baylis declined to answer queries on the ground that he wished to seek the assistance of the English court. It was not for the House to decide whether, in the light of this situation, the letters rogatory should be given effect.

His Lordship's clear opinion that effect should not be given. So far as the Richmond civil proceedings were concerned, a ruling had been given that the witnesses were entitled to the Fifth Amendment privilege. That was accorded with the 1975 Act. When Mr Kenneth Baylis, claiming privilege before a United States consular officer in London designated to take evidence under the letters rogatory, Judge Mehridge came to London, all seven witnesses claimed the privilege, and on June 14 the judge ruled that the privilege was well taken and that the witnesses need answer no questions.

On June 15 Judge Mehridge received a letter from the United States Department of Justice stating that it requested the evidence of the witnesses for a grand jury investigation in Washington

into possible violations of anti-trust laws by members of the alleged uranium cartel. The letter represented that such disclosures might be the sole opportunity for the grand jury to obtain information vital to its investigation. It also said that the department would not use the testimony of any witness as the basis for a criminal prosecution of him in the United States. A representative of the United States Attorney General stated before Judge Mehridge that it was the department's firm policy not to apply for such an order in a civil case to which the Fifth Amendment privilege was no longer available. He denied, and ruled that the privilege was still effective.

On July 18 the department applied to Judge Mehridge in Richmond for an order to compel their testimony.

An accompanying letter headed "Grand Jury Investigation of the uranium industry", authorised an application to the judge requiring a named witness to give testimony or provide other information in the above matter and any further proceedings resulting therefrom or ancillary thereto.

His Lordship stated, after all, that the testimony of the individuals for whom orders are to be sought is necessary to the public interest, because of the extraordinary circumstances which included the following: The witnesses have refused to testify on the basis of privilege against self-incrimination and are outside the jurisdiction of the United States courts. These persons are British subjects and we have determined that it is highly unlikely that their testimony could be obtained through existing arrangements for law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom.

On July 18 Judge Mehridge made an order compelling testimony. On July 25 Mr Baylis declined to answer queries on the ground that he wished to seek the assistance of the English court. It was not for the House to decide whether, in the light of this situation, the letters rogatory should be given effect.

His Lordship's clear opinion that effect should not be given. So far as the Richmond civil proceedings were concerned, a ruling had been given that the witnesses were entitled to the Fifth Amendment privilege. That was accorded with the 1975 Act. When Mr Kenneth Baylis, claiming privilege before a United States consular officer in London designated to take evidence under the letters rogatory, Judge Mehridge came to London, all seven witnesses claimed the privilege, and on June 14 the judge ruled that the privilege was well taken and that the witnesses need answer no questions.

On June 15 Judge Mehridge received a letter from the United States Department of Justice stating that it requested the evidence of the witnesses for a grand jury investigation in Washington

# Equal pay legislation overrides wages policy

Hebbes and Another v Rank Elger Before Mr Justice Kinnear Brown; Mr S. C. Marley and Mrs A. L. T. Taylor.

The fact that the implementation of a job evaluation scheme would breach the Government's pay policy was not a valid ground for refusing to raise the salaries of two men to the equivalent of women employees on similarly rated work. Statutes like the Equal Pay Act, 1970, and the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, had to take precedence over Government policy, which was not statutory in origin.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed appeals by Mr Barrie Scott Hebbes, a spare order entry clerk, and Mr James Ernest Clay, an instrument laboratory technician, from a decision of an Ashford industrial tribunal that their employers, Rank Elger, scientific instrument manufacturers, of Margate, had not contravened the Equal Pay Act or the Sex Discrimination Act by failing to implement a job evaluation study which would have increased their salaries.

MR JUSTICE KINNEAR BROWN said that the industrial tribunal had not given sufficient attention to the effect of section 1(5) of the Equal Pay Act and to the consequences where there had been a job evaluation exercise. In general once there had been a job evaluation exercise properly carried out and accepted its consequences ought not to be avoided.

In 1974 the employers, in agreement with the union, agreed to carry out a job evaluation study of all staff posts below top grades. An analysis of the female rates for jobs of equal points value with the men showed that most women were below the lower end of the payment range for men. Subsequently women's salaries were brought into the band, although at the lower level. Later a performance appraisal system was introduced for the women and their salaries were increased so that

they achieved a similar value spread to the men.

As a result of the evaluation scheme and associated performance appraisal scheme for women an equal pay agreement was made in June, 1976. A similar appraisal had been carried out with regard to male employees but had not been implemented because of the employers' fears that to do so would run counter to the Government's current pay policy.

Mr Hebbes and Mr Clay submitted that the basic pay for their jobs should be compared with jobs rated with the same number of points. If a similarly rated job was done by a woman and she was paid more, it followed that there was more equal pay for equal work. They said that the effect of the job evaluation scheme was that the job was worth what the women were paid and that they were entitled to be paid the same as the women.

One of the employers' reasons for not increasing the men's salaries was that there would have been an infringement of Government pay policy. That would not do. Statutes took precedence over Government policy which was not statutory in origin.

The employers submitted that, given time and a free hand, they would have increased the men's pay in the same level as the women's for a similarly evaluated job—an argument accepted by the industrial tribunal. But the law was clear and the question was whether there was a difference in pay between comparable men and women doing the same job. The Appeal Tribunal were of the opinion that once a job evaluation scheme was embarked on and there was a reappraisal for one sex, any difference in pay between men and women for a similarly rated job had to be put right at once, whichever sex was on the lower pay scale. There had been a reappraisal of the men's pay but it had not been activated. There was, accordingly, discrimination.

The views of the United States executive compelled the making of the order, so must the views of the United Kingdom executive be considered when it was a question of implementing the order here. It was anomalous that in anti-trust matters the policy of one state might be to defend what it was the policy of another state to attack.

The Attorney General's intervention established that quite apart from the present case, over a number of years and in a number of cases, the policy of the United Kingdom Government had been against recognition of United States investigatory jurisdiction extra-territorially against United Kingdom companies. The courts should in such matters speak with the same voice as the executive; they had no difficulty in doing so.

For those reasons his Lordship was of opinion that recognition should not be given to the order of July 18 in relation to the individual witnesses and that the

# Rhodes in Spring could calm even the pressure-laden mind of our Julius Caesar.

Cicero: Politician and Philosopher. 106-43 B.C.



Whereas, the New Town belongs to today, and boasts the very heights of Mediterranean-style living. A sprawling, sun-drenched coastline, luxury hotels with heated swimming pools (should you wish to swim at Christmas) and a hive of restaurants, tavernas, discotheques, shops and even a casino.

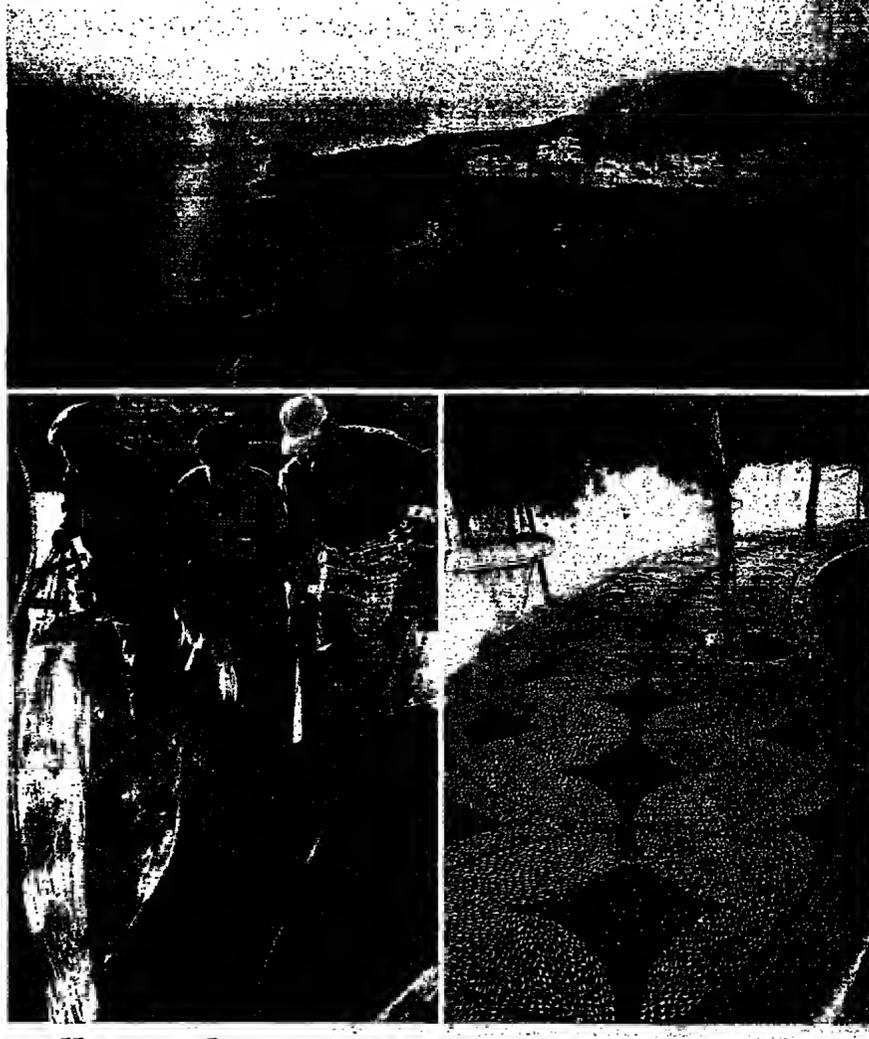
Festival-lovers are offered "Sound and Light" at the Palace and wine-lovers are offered Rhodini Park.

Adventurers will seek out any of the other Dodecanese islands, all but a boat away. And islands such as Karpathos, Kos, Kalymnos and Leros have characteristics that are entirely their own.

Distinctiveness and variety are by-words in the Aegean. Of course, the real joy of Rhodes' ten-month season is the attraction of spring and autumn. A perfect climate. An Aegean you share with less people. A local population at their most relaxed. A myriad of sports and festivals tailored to the milder months. And most of all, a peace you can almost touch.

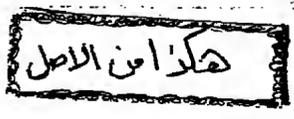
The choice of month is yours. The choice of island is yours. Just ask your travel agent or write to us, and we'll send you all the information you need on the incredible choice of Grecian holidays and how to fly there on our national airline, Olympic Airways. Write to: The National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195/197 Regent Street, London W1. Or call us on 01-734 5997/8/9.

And whenever and wherever you decide to go, it is perhaps gratifying to know that men of Caesar's calibre have already happily given their seal of approval.



# Greece and the Hellenic Isles.

They're closer than you think.



Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Financial Centre" and "respite for living rules".

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

John Foord CHARTERED SURVEYORS

John Foord PLANT AND MACHINERY VALUERS

Shipyard workers asked to 'black' Polish orders lost by Swan Hunter

By Peter Hill Industrial Correspondent Shipyard workers throughout Britain were asked to 'black' the orders of the seven Polish vessels worth £52m which are being transferred from the Swan Hunter yards on Tyne...

Desire for financial independence turned to 'money-making for its own sake' How Crown Agents took high-risk way to ruin

By Bryan Appleyard The Fay Report on the Crown Agents tells the story of an organization chasing financial independence and grabbing at the opportunity presented by the fringe banking and property boom of the late 1960s and early 1970s...



Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, at yesterday's press conference. With her is Mr John Cuckney, Senior Crown Agent

Since the 1950s the Agents had had a special arrangement with the Bank that allowed them to deal in Treasury bills later in the day than other customers. This was aimed at helping foreign governments to invest funds promptly.

Lords ruling backs RTZ in American cartel case

By Desmond Quigley Attempts by the United States Justice Department to force Rio Tinto-Zinc, the United Kingdom based international mining group, to provide information on the activities of a uranium cartel...

NEB set profit target of 15 to 20 pc by 1981

By Edward Townsend The National Enterprise Board has given a target of a 15-20 per cent return on its investments by 1981. But the requirement specifically excludes British Leyland, its largest subsidiary...

Japanese curbs on rise of the yen push reserves to record \$22,150m

By Caroline Atkinson Japan's reserves soared by \$2,370m (about £1,427m) in November to a record level of \$22,150m.

into Japan have swelled considerably the official reserves in the same way as happened in Britain this year while the Government was trying to keep a lid on the sterling exchange.

Barclays raises rate to depositors to 4 1/2 pc

By Ronald Pullett Banking Correspondent With the more settled outlook for interest rates, Barclays Bank yesterday decided to move into line with National Westminster's lead earlier this week in raising its base rate 1 1/2 points to 7 1/2 per cent.

also apparently feels that as the margin between base and deposit rates widened when rates fell earlier this year it was right to give deposit customers the benefit of a similar 1 1/2-point rise.

BP third quarter disappoints

By Christopher Wilkins After two quarters of better-than-expected results, British Petroleum went into reverse in the third quarter. Earnings for the first nine months of the year as a whole are up from £1,449m to £2,100m, but the third quarter income was down from £519m last year to £441m.

Early release of pledged state funds for planning construction projects forecast

Some of the £400m promised by the Government for construction from April next year may now be made available before that date, industry leaders were told yesterday.

Healy had been told strongly that despite the aid already announced for the industry it was still in decline, and the increase in unemployment had not been arrested.

Higher cost of private pensions

By Margaret Stone Long-term costs of the new state-related pension scheme which commenced operation next April look likely to be a much bigger burden on private pension plans which have contracted out of the scheme than anyone had forecast.

Peachy switch completed

By Our Financial Staff Resurrection of the board of Peachey Property has been completed with the resignations of Mr Michael Kerral and Mr Stephen Thompson.

company assisting in the management of its residential property. Mr Kettel, the former finance director, was elected to the board during the 1975-76 financial year.

SEC respite for trading rules

Washington, Dec 1 Mr Harold Williams, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, announced here today that the commission had decided to delay plans to eliminate rules that restricted off-board trading in listed securities.

How the markets moved

Table with columns for Rises, Falls, and Equities. Lists various stocks and their price movements.

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, S Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

On other pages

Table listing other pages and their topics: Business appointments, Interim Statements, Bank Base Rates Table, Annual Statements, Highland Distillers, Bank of Ireland, Bank of New South Wales, Co-op Bank, Grindlays Bank, The Hongkong Bank Group, Standard Chartered Bank.

Advertisement for Smurfit print and packaging. Features the headline 'Before you brew up with it, Smurfit print and package it.' and an image of a Tetley teabag carton. Text describes the benefits of Smurfit's specialist packaging for everyday products.

# British Gas in Monopolies panel scrutiny of appliance sector

A Monopolies Commission investigation of three main gas appliance sectors announced yesterday, will scrutinize the pricing and other policies of the British Gas Corporation which accounts for 75 per cent of the retail side of this £120m-a-year market.

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, has asked the Commission to report within two years on sales of gas cookers, gas fires and instantaneous gas water heaters.

This will mean an investigation of appliance manufacturers, of which three—Thorn, United Gas Industries and Tube Investments—are thought to be in a monopoly manufacturing position of at least 25 per cent of their market in each of the three appliance sectors.

Mr Borrie's preliminary investigations have shown that

substantial discount prices have been obtained by British Gas from manufacturers because of their retail dominance.

But British Gas prices for appliances have nevertheless tended to be higher than those charged by other suppliers, mainly department stores and some discount outlets.

Part of these wider margins might be attributable to the after sales and spares service which British Gas provides, said Mr Borrie. They might also reflect some subsidizing of relatively low charges for servicing and may also subsidize such things as uneconomic showroom.

The Commission has been asked to look into complaints from independent retailers of difficulties in getting delivery from manufacturers, possibly because British Gas has had

preferential treatment in deliveries. There have in some cases been complaints of delays of several months.

The role of British Gas in carrying out the larger part of the advertising for all the appliances will also be looked at because it might be felt that an independent retailer may get less opportunity to expand in the market.

Mr Borrie wants the Commission to look into whether the manufacturers' close ties with British Gas have played a role in their not developing a wide network for after-sales servicing such as exists for electrical appliances.

The Commission will also scrutinize the manufacturers' export performance which since 1973 has been significantly inferior to that of foreign competitors' penetration of the British market.

# Mr Varley may make statement on steel crisis before recess

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

The Government may make an interim statement on the measures to cope with the British Steel Corporation's financial crisis before the Christmas recess.

Mr Varley the Secretary of State for Industry, told an all party committee of MPs investigating the affairs of the corporation last night: "I would certainly consider whether it would be possible and whether I would have anything to say before the House goes into recess."

He explained that a further meeting was due to take place between the BSC and the TUC's Steel Industry Committee. Others would follow, and it was hoped that a full meeting could be arranged early in the New Year.

Neither Mr Varley, nor Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, would be drawn into details of the measures which were being proposed.

Mr Varley, questioned about the corporation's financial position to the light of a half year loss of £20m and expected loss for the full year of at least £50m, said that since the establishment of the corporation's £950m cash limit at the end of last year the deterioration in the expected out-turn had been between £250m and £300m.

Of this about £130m was being covered by reductions in the BSC's capital spending programme, while the balance of

savings had been achieved through lower requirements for stocks and work in progress as a result of lower levels of activity.

He stressed, however, that the Government, the TUC and the BSC were not going to be rushed into panic measures. Such action would lead to calamitous problems for the steel industry and for the country at large.

Mr Varley clearly indicated that there will be cuts in the capital spending programme and closure of some of BSC's old plants which are draining its cash resources by £100m a year.

"I believe that a country like the United Kingdom may have a substantial steel industry. This is the reason why I want to see some of the steel investment take place.

"At the same time I want to see some of the obsolete equipment taken out of production in a rational and humane way.

Redundancies: A leading union official said the British Steel Corporation in Corby, Northants, closed yesterday that 1,200 of the 12,000 workforce must be made redundant.

Mr John Cowling, a national executive member of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, has previously opposed the management's redundancy plans. But yesterday he said: "After considering all the facts I am once again convinced that we must cut our losses now, however painful that might be. These jobs at Corby must go."

# EEC 'stops clock' to complete talks with textile exporting countries on quotas

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Dec 1

Talks continued today between the EEC and a number of major textile exporting countries despite the expiry at midnight yesterday of the deadline set by the European Commission for the conclusion of these bilateral negotiations with more than 30 countries in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Europe.

EEC officials said that "the clock had been stopped" in so-called "intensive" discussions to continue with Hongkong, South Korea, Hungary, Romania, Poland and about half a dozen Mediterranean countries with whom the Community has preferential trade agreements.

The Commission claimed that there was a large measure of agreement with Hongkong, which is the EEC's biggest supplier with about 15 per cent of total imports of low-cost textiles in recent years. There

was a good chance of reaching agreement tomorrow, officials said.

But according to Mr David Lewis, Hongkong's Director of Trade, Industry and Customs, there was "still one major element" in the EEC's proposals which was unacceptable.

The EEC was demanding that Hongkong reduce its exports of four categories of textiles to below the 1976 level. Hongkong could see no justification for this, Mr Jordao said. The reduction was being requested not to protect the EEC industry but to enable Hongkong's quota to be redistributed to other suppliers.

Initially, the EEC demanded that Hongkong cut its textile exports from the 1976 level of 151,000 tonnes to about 138,000 tonnes. It now seems likely that Hongkong will be allowed a higher import quota provided it accepts sharp cuts in a number of very sensitive items.

The South Koreans have

agreed to the restraints demanded by the commission for their 1978 textile exports, but want the permitted growth rates to be reviewed thereafter. This is unacceptable to the commission.

Talks with India and Brazil, two of the EEC's major suppliers, were concluded yesterday, but the commission was able to reach agreement only by interpreting somewhat liberally the terms of the negotiating mandate it was given by the Council of Ministers, representing the nine member states. It remains to be seen whether the outcome will be acceptable to the Nine.

The hope in Brussels is that at least provisional agreements will be concluded tomorrow to put the EEC in a better position to ward off expected attacks from supplier countries when the textile committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meets early next week in Geneva.

# Rolls hope of fresh deal with China

China is interested in buying Rolls-Royce engines for a range of industrial and marine applications, including the pumping of gas and oil, a senior company executive said yesterday.

Mr Donald Pepper, Rolls-Royce vice-chairman, gave the news during a visit by Mr Li Chang, the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister, to the company's Derby factory.

He said China had expressed an interest in a number of Rolls-Royce products in addition to present purchases, and he forecast that the company was in the early stages of a relationship with China which could develop greatly over the next 20 to 30 years.

Rolls-Royce have had close links with China for many years. The company signed a major deal worth nearly £100 million two years ago.

# Best use of oil and revival of industry seen as top goals

By Caroline Atkinson

How best to use North Sea oil and how to stop, and if possible reverse, the decline of Britain's manufacturing sector were yesterday named as Britain's main industrial goals.

Sir Ronald Macdonald, the retiring Director General of the National Economic Development Office, made these points in the 1977 Sir Alfred Herbert paper presented to the Institution of Production Engineers at Leicester University.

Sir Ronald said that Britain's non-economic achievements of the last 30 years—chiefly the establishment of a welfare state and the peaceful transition from an imperial power to a member of the EEC—were significant.

However, the economic price paid for them, in terms of slow growth, was a heavy one.

Three main objectives for industrial policy were set out, with the aim of combating the serious threat to employment and exports by the emergence of semi-industrialized developing countries as efficient manufacturers, and improving Britain's industrial performance.

First, Britain should concentrate on producing goods and services with a high research and development content, using the considerable skills available.

Secondly, the basic infrastructure of the engineering industry should be strengthened. This would not come about just through market forces. Sir Ronald said. Policy on taxation and using intervention to industry through the National Enterprise Board should be aimed at helping the manufacture of components and machines.

Thirdly, the marketing function in industry should be improved.

# No Leyland plant move for Dolomite

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Cars has been forced to drop plans to move production of its Triumph Dolomite saloons from Canley, Coventry, to the new £90m plant at Rover Solihull.

But the company insisted yesterday that the move was a commercial decision and not because of the year-long campaign waged by Triumph shop stewards to keep car production at Coventry.

They mounted this campaign after the company announced plans to convert Canley into an important engine production centre by concentrating assembly of both Triumph and Leyland cars at Solihull.

In a statement yesterday Leyland Cars said it had changed its mind because of its continuing inability to meet demand for the Rover 3500 and the recently-announced smaller versions, the Rover 2300 and 2600.

Two of the three assembly lines installed at Solihull two years ago were originally earmarked for Rover production but the third had been mothballed to await the transfer of the Dolomite. This line is now being activated for Rover production.

# Poor year for seaside hoteliers

By Patricia Tisdall

English seaside hotels this year had their worst summer since 1971, according to 1977 figures released by the English Tourist Board yesterday.

The board's report says that the summer months saw a sharp decline in the number of tourists staying in hotels.

In August, traditionally the peak month for seaside hotels bookings, occupancy levels were only 78 per cent compared with 83 per cent for the same month a year ago and were the lowest recorded by the board.

In contrast, London hotels had some of their highest occupancy rates. Average London hotels had 83 per cent of their beds and more than 90 per cent of rooms occupied during July. During the eight months from January to August the London hotels achieved a monthly average of 67 per cent of beds occupied, an increase of 12 per cent on the year before.

The biggest drop came in July and August, when in non-central and lower-priced hotels in London, which the board says might be a reflection of some price resistance from consumers.

Tourists from overseas made up 17 per cent of all guests at hotels throughout England.

# Point 'missed' on architects

From Mr J. H. Dolman  
Secretary, Architects' Association

Sir, I am sorry to have to tell you that the point which you are referring to in your report on the Government's hasty acceptance of the Monopolies Commission report on Architects, that they have "missed the point".

The point is that the Government has a certain political ideology which calls for specific end results. Because of this, it will accept a report, and it will interpret this report in order to provide the justification for the desired result.

The decision on the abolition of fixed scales, as any lawyer will tell you (as fixed scales were abolished some years ago in the legal profession) is just one more example of executive action being taken by this Government in support of social objectives which derive from a fixed political ideology. Logic, as Mr Burckett points out, had nothing to do with the Government's decision to accept the report.

To criticize the Government for acting irrationally in accepting the report is therefore of no constructive use. The only thing that Mr Burckett and architects in general can do is to absorb the political lesson and then if they

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Attitudes to directive on commercial agents

From Mr N. E. Carter

Sir, It was pleasing to read in your paper today (November 29) the views of Mr. C. G. Schmitz, Professor of International Business Law at the City University and an University of Kent.

My Association is substantially in agreement with Mr. Schmitz, except that we see no need to start again after so many years.

The Commission in Brussels has continually stressed that the draft directive is for discussion and amendment between the member states. The legal affairs committee of the European Parliament has approved the draft directive subject to a number of amendments which it recommends should be discussed between the Commission and the member states.

Excepting only the United Kingdom the Community is in broad agreement on the necessity for a directive of the nature envisaged. It is left to the British Law Commission to advance the theory that while the draft directive is *intra vires* the Treaty of Rome it is, for some unexplained reason, not even worth consideration as a basis for negotiation!

Her Majesty's Government and the Department of Industry have been aware of the EEC Commission's draft directive for a number of years, and have consistently failed to give the matter serious consideration until recently when the text was forwarded to the Council of Ministers—the patience of the remaining Eight and of the Commission having become exhausted.

We do wish, however, that even Mr. Schmitz would refrain from confusing the issue by regarding commercial agents (manufacturers' agents) with commercial travellers and representatives. They are two quite separate breeds, the former being independent and the latter employed persons.

Yours faithfully,  
N. E. CARTER,  
Secretary,  
The Manufacturers' Agents' Association,  
PO Box 8,  
Majestic House,  
Staines, Middlesex,  
TW18 4DP

### Use of the term 'engineer'

From Dr R. A. Buchanan

Sir, While sympathizing with Sir Hugh Ford's complaint (letters, November 24) that there is no uniform usage of the word "engineer" in English, it should be observed that the position is in fact more complicated than he suggests. Ever since the term acquired its modern industrial and non-military associations in the Industrial Revolution, there has been a tradition of applying it both to "professional" and to "artisan" engineers.

In the latter category, skilled workmen have called themselves (and been called) engineers at least since the formation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1851, through to the Amalgamated Engineering Union of our own time. The usage was confirmed by the ease with which many artisan engineers moved on into the ranks of the professional engineers, although to be fair it must be said that those who did so like Nasmyth and Fairbairn were rarely sympathetic to trade unionism.

Moreover, it could be argued that the professional engineers have sacrificed any claim to the use of the unqualified term "engineer" by the assiduous way in which, over the last hundred years, they have encouraged the specialization of the profession into a large number of independent sections, all possessing their own specialist institutions, qualifications and entrance requirements.

It is much to be hoped that, by uniting to define the competence of chartered professional engineers, these independent institutions are at last moving towards the common view of their profession which is necessary if it is to enjoy the public esteem which it deserves. But in achieving this goal it should be content with the designation "chartered engineer" and not attempt to claim a monopoly on a word which is already in use for purposes more general than those recognized by the profession.

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. BUCHANAN,  
Director,  
Centre for the Study of the History of Technology,  
University of Bath,  
Claverton Down,  
Bath BA2 7AY,  
November 29.

# Highland Distilleries



THE FAMOUS GROUSE

Mr. J. A. R. Macphail, Chairman, reported continuing progress at the Annual General Meeting held in Glasgow on 1st December 1977.

- Turnover increased by 37% from £22,095,000 to £30,200,000
- Profits before tax increased by a similar percentage from £2,436,000 to £3,354,000
- Earnings per share rose by 46% from 14.6p to 6.7p
- Proposed total dividend up from 12.585p to 2.8872p

†adjusted for bonus issue. †includes S.S.A.P.S adjustment.

The increase in turnover was accounted for entirely by the performance of "The Famous Grouse" where Home Trade sales were 38% ahead of last year. Export sales were up by 132% compared with last year's somewhat modest base.

Looking ahead the Chairman said "..... There does seem to be a more hopeful feeling in the industry than for some time past..... Prospects for "The Famous Grouse" subject always to the qualification of no Government interference, are at the very least encouraging."

## QUALITY IN AN AGE OF CHANGE.

# Hint that Carter Bill on energy may be passed soon

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, Dec 1

Congressman Thomas O'Neill, the leader of the United States House Representatives, asserted today that the Congress is likely to approve President Carter's energy programme this month, so paving the way for general tax-cutting proposals in January.

The President has held warned the Congress that he will only propose tax reductions if the Congress swiftly approves his energy and social security tax programmes. Thus the actions of the Congress this month are of critical importance in determining the outlook for the United States economy in 1978.

Congressman O'Neill admitted that little progress is now being seen to the conference of House and Senate leaders on the final shape of an energy Bill.

Yesterday the President confirmed for the first time that he plans to propose tax cuts early in the New Year and that broader tax reform plans will be postponed. But, he noted at

a press conference that he will not decide the details of the tax cuts until Congress has acted on his energy and social security plans.

Top administration officials have been privately arguing for some weeks that combining tax cuts with comprehensive revision of the tax code will produce an exceptionally long debate in the Congress. This will lead to stalling the implementation of tax reductions that will be vital if the United States is to achieve a 5 per cent real rate of gross national product growth next year.

The President said yesterday that "some of the more controversial items on tax reform that have been proposed to me they would be very time-consuming and have very little monetary significance—might be delayed until later on because I feel that it is necessary to establish the effectiveness of substantial tax reduction."

By "substantial" it is widely assumed that the President has in mind general tax cuts totaling \$20,000m (£11,111m)

# Dismissal claims

From Mr I. Marshall  
Sir, The financial burden upon employers which presently results from claims of unfair dismissal could be greatly reduced by a simple change.

Mr Mordisley in his letter of November 15 referred to the fact that costs can be awarded to one party to an industrial tribunal where the other has acted frivolously or vexatiously. But such cases are few and far between; a positive abuse of court process must be involved, otherwise each party pays their own costs.

There are many more applications which are doomed to failure or likely to fail, without being frivolous. Most of those would be abandoned if costs were generally awarded against the unsuccessful party, as in any other civil action.

Yours faithfully,  
I. MARSHALL,  
Ryland, Martineau and Company,  
41 Church Street,  
Birmingham B3 2DY.

# AMC Announcement

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited announce that with effect from 1st December, 1977 the rate of interest for

## ALL EXISTING VARIABLE RATE LOANS

will be **10 1/2%**

This rate will remain in force until the next review date which will be:

- (a) 1st MARCH, 1978—for borrowers whose loans are reviewable quarterly.
- (b) 1st JUNE, 1978—for borrowers whose loans are reviewable half-yearly.

Until further notice, the rate of interest which will apply to

## NEW VARIABLE RATE LOANS

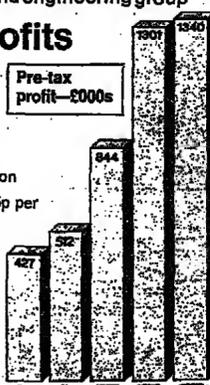
will be **10 1/2%**

For full details of this and other facilities please contact  
AMC, Bucklersbury House, 3 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 8DU. Tel: 01-248 6711.

# Walter LAWRENCE

Building, contracting and engineering group

## Improved Profits



The directors report on a successful year.

- Pre-tax profit up to £1,340,000
- Turnover up to £30 million
- Total dividend up to 6.5p per share against 5.5p
- Financial resources sound and available to finance acquisitions
- Diversifying to counter building industry cycle

Copies of the report and accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Walter Lawrence Ltd, Lawrence House, Sun Street, Sandridge, Hertfordshire, CM21 3LX.

# UKO International

World's second largest manufacturer of ophthalmic glass lenses and a leading supplier of spectacle frames.

## Interim Report

	Half-year ended 30th September 1977	Half-year ended 30th September 1976
Group Sales	14,540	12,419
Ophthalmic Group	4,496	3,771
Catering Equipment Group	19,036	16,190
Group Profit before Taxation	1,466	1,403
Ophthalmic Group	445	399
Catering Equipment Group	1,901	1,802
Total Less:		
Taxation, estimated	912	907
Minority Interests	4	4
Group Profit attributable to Members	985	897

Ophthalmic Group. Demand at home and abroad has remained well below normal levels throughout the half year. However, the group is well placed to take immediate advantage of an upturn in demand.

Catering Equipment Group. Sales and profits of the catering equipment group's products were satisfactory during the half year. Prospects for exports are brighter than for some time.

Dividend. The directors are recommending an interim dividend of 2.33p per share, compared with 2.57p per share in the corresponding period of last year.

UKO International Limited, Bittacy Hill, London NW7 1EN

هكذا ان الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# BP—with Alaskan earnings to come

BP's product sales are heavily weighted towards Western Europe, and its average performance, like that of so many other companies which are strong in this area, duly reflects the dismal conditions compounded in France's case by price controls—prevailing in most markets. Weak demand has been reflected in prices so that, while costs are up, realizations are down and with the dollar weak as well, third quarter net income of £44.1m is a good £5m or more below the lower range of stock market forecasts. It is a depressingly familiar story, and leave BP's net income down both on the £75.7m of the second quarter and the £51.9m of the third quarter last year, although for the first three quarters earnings are up from £124m to £210m.

But the key for BP, and the factor which makes it a more attractive investment than Shell, is the transformation it is about to undergo. During the third quarter Alaskan oil began to flow for the first time. The build up has had some teething problems, leaving BP with both a \$16m loss on its share of the pipeline and lower earnings from its stake in Sohio, but in the final quarter Alaska should be positive and it will then feed through very strongly indeed during the first half of next year, culminating in an increase in the Sohio stake from about 40 per cent at the end of this year to 53 per cent, probably by about next June.

The impact on 1978 earnings, given that Forties will still be building up as well, will be dramatic. Net income will almost certainly be more than doubled from this year's likely £300m or more, with the prospect of still more impressive growth to come in the subsequent two years.

Meanwhile, there is reason to look for more good news for BP, both in terms of its North Sea exploration and the level of Alaskan reserves which should do much to offset the continuing dullness of its main European markets. So far there is no sign of a trading upturn, but BP's shares, 900p last night where they sell at about 11 times prospective earnings, should be held more for the fundamental prospects of the next three years than the immediate trading conditions.

Mr Derek Palmer, chairman of Bass Charrington.

elimination; last year's figures being depressed by a £4.5m provision against the value of Bordeaux wine stocks and a cautious £7.4m provision for exchange differences.

So, faith in Bass's defensive characteristics which has seen the shares outperform the market by twice the 14 per cent sector average over the last 12 months has been further enhanced. The shares gained 9p to 161p yesterday where the p/e ratio is well in line with the industry average at under 10 and the yield rather lower at just over 4 per cent.

That could provide the cue for some profit-taking, particularly as there are fears that Mr Hattersley will come down on the side of the recent controversial Price Commission report on the industry.

But Bass still has two ace up its sleeve: one concerns the view that beer sales could start to move ahead again sharply on the back of a consumer spending upturn—with lager leading the way. The other is the dividend: this year's payment is 3.4 times covered and a boost of at least 50 per cent would be possible if restraints are lifted.

## Racal Profits are not the problem

Racal is now holding its breath hoping that the cold wind blowing from the Old Bailey, where two former executives face corruption charges, will die down. Meanwhile, with £19.4m profits under its belt at the interim stage, the group is forecasting not less than 45 for the year—an indicated 37 per cent gain which since it will probably turn out to be conservative anyway fits in well with the sort of compound growth Racal has been achieving for several years now. When a company grows as fast as this questions are bound to be asked about whether the pace can be maintained.

The factor coupled with the resignation of Racal's deputy chairman this week ensured that yesterday's half-year statement would get a less than enthusiastic reception from the market. The shares, weak for some time now, ended the day 1p better at 208p. Here Racal followers are beginning to put up cogent arguments for a "buying opportunity"—though given a yield of only 2.8 per cent that must be based on the assumption that Racal remains one of the few real growth stocks around.

It is true that at the moment everything seems to be going well. The only slight cloud so far this year—and one which already shows signs of disappearing—operates in telecommunications. Otherwise, Racal can point to profits of some £10m due this year from data communications, an undoubted growth area which suggests that the acquisition of Milgo in the United States earlier this year was right despite the fact that it temporarily changed the profile of the balance sheet.

Still, with some £48m of cash and real progress being made towards rescheduling dollar debt after the Milgo acquisition, Racal is well able to make another sizable move in the near future. It badly wants to get involved in any restructuring of telecommunications business in this country and there are signs that the Government, NEB and the Post Office would now like to see changes of this sort take place.

But Racal, as I have said before, is at an important transitional stage between being

## Bass Lifting the depression

Results from Bass Charrington yesterday went some way towards dispersing the clouds of gloom which had been gathering over the brewery sector even before Whitbread announced disappointing results earlier this month.

But, as Bass itself points out ahead of delicate discussions with Mr Hattersley, most of the 32 per cent pre-tax profits increase to £90.4m is due to three



Mr Derek Palmer, chairman of Bass Charrington.

Such unevenness between the two halves at National and Commercial Bankings—pre-tax profits were only 5 per cent ahead at £31.1m in the opening half but jumped 12 per cent to £33m in the second despite the 4 per cent drop in average base rate to 8.4 per cent—is not altogether explained by the one third widening of the margin between base and deposit rates to 4.35 per cent in the second half.

There were, it is true, some compensating factors in the shape of continued momentum in the level of advances, especially at Royal Bank of Scotland, which were 6 per cent ahead on the year, profits from gilts (earning yields rather than realizations) are amortized over a five-year period, and a £1.2m increase in expenses thanks to increased profits from Lloyd's & Scottish, FFI and loss elimination in Australia.

But it also looks as though the sterling money book recovered some of its composure after a dicey first-half while the rise in bad debt provisions in the first-half may have tailed off.

So it looks as though NatCom's results, notably a six pence guide to the London clearing profits because only a quarter of its earnings are overseas, may be misleading. The shares gained 4p to 74p on the results where the yield of 5.4 per cent is about par for the sector.

On May 13, 1974, a meeting was held in Whitehall attended by Sir Jasper Holman, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Douglas Wass, the Treasury Permanent Secretary. Also present was Sir Claude Hayes, senior Crown Agent. In the words of Sir Jasper: "We went into that meeting perfectly clear that in all circumstances the Crown Agents were best, or were capable of being best."

The collapse of the Crown Agents-backed Stern property group was threatened and no one had any illusions about the possible impact. What was more critical, in one bad morning, they and their sheet, then and there, a Crown Agent officer drafted one on the back of an envelope.

This, for the purposes of history, was the moment of truth after the years of preparation in high places during which a string of Treasury lists vainly drew attention to the vulnerability of an unincorporated historic organization providing a home for Government's finances and property developers.

Yesterday's report of the three-man committee of inquiry is one of the most astonishing documents to be published in modern times, outlining what the Government has immediately described as a failure to apply the normal principles of public accountability.

No one escapes criticism—the opposing Ministry of Overseas Development, the Treasury, the Bank of England, the Exchequer and Audit Department, individual Crown Agents, the various Ministers, and some businessmen.

No one who has followed the tangled story of the Crown Agents' rescue by the able Mr John Cuckney, backed by Government's financial support and a grant, can but fail to be impressed by the thoroughness of the Fay report

and to ensure that nothing of this sort can be repeated again. In their way, both the Commons Public Accounts Committee and the Exchequer and Audit Department have already assisted in getting at the facts, but the importance of the Fay inquiry was that it enabled the actions or inaction of departments of state and the Bank of England to be examined by independent people rigorously looking at all the circumstances. It has always been argued that public exposure of the matters now discussed by the Fay report could damage the Crown Agents. But for the insistence of Mrs Judith Hart, the minister whose scepticism appears well justified, publication might have been conveniently avoided.

Yet, whatever the losses of the agents, which are still beyond estimate (and therefore the liabilities to public funds cannot be assessed) there are signs that the traditional services of the agents in business and providing services to overseas principals have not been damaged. Business is at a record level and deposits are as high as ever.

The Crown Agents record of companies it supported and dealt with speaks for itself. Many no longer exist, drowned

The findings of the Fay report provide revelations and allegations which must inevitably require further investigation, both for the protection of individuals who are named and to ensure that nothing of this sort can be repeated

in spite of lifeboats sent out from the City, and those saved are changed by the experience. Until the Crown Agents are completely disengaged from the property and secondary banking sectors, no one can predict the ultimate loss. The deficit on property and banking investment has already totalled £212m but it is still in Parliament's recent records that for an emergency Moneylenders Act, there may have been exposure to a risk of £400m.

The thoroughness of Fay can be judged from the fact that it met on 85 occasions and took evidence from 46 witnesses, using the analogy of a Companies Act investigation though the Crown Agents were not a company.

Evidence was not taken from the former money market manager, Mr Bernard Wheatley, who died in July while awaiting trial upon charges of corruption, or Mr Sidney Davidson, a solicitor, who, the Fay report says, saw fit not to respond to telephone messages or letters and the committee "must assume that he declines to give evidence".

Catastrophe, says Fay, is not too strong a word to use. Only a few individuals among the

hundreds of the Crown Agents staff were involved in the "cover-up" activities which led to inferior investments and the enormous provisions. The sad fact, notes the report, is that these few managed to involve an organization whose main work has been well run and held the confidence of principals abroad throughout.

While a new inquiry concerned with any alleged breach of duty now to be set to hand, the future of the Crown Agents has yet to be resolved. A White Paper, published in April, 1976, has indicated the Government's intention that the Agents should become a legal entity through incorporation by statute. The functions and powers of a sponsoring minister could then be defined. On incorporation, the intention has been to give the organization a proper capital structure and borrowing powers appropriate to the assets, liabilities and on-going activities.

In the meantime, the Crown Agents, under Mr Cuckney, survives only on the basis of ministerial declarations of support and the original £35m grant, which is clearly out of all proportion to the liabilities set down in a special realization account (at present enabling the organization to disengage from unwise investments of the past).

There is no doubt that Mr Cuckney has been fighting against impossible odds, given the nature of the liabilities and the need to invest even more money—such as in Australian property—in reduce the potential losses. He has done a first-class job. But, sooner rather than later, the Government must act to clarify the Crown Agents' status and to determine the appropriate accountability to Parliament.

Only then will a sorry chapter in an otherwise distinguished 144 years of operations be said to be over.

Maurice Corina assesses the 24-year-long investigation into the Crown Agents

# A chronicle of catastrophe

The findings of the Fay report provide revelations and allegations which must inevitably require further investigation, both for the protection of individuals who are named and to ensure that nothing of this sort can be repeated

in spite of lifeboats sent out from the City, and those saved are changed by the experience. Until the Crown Agents are completely disengaged from the property and secondary banking sectors, no one can predict the ultimate loss. The deficit on property and banking investment has already totalled £212m but it is still in Parliament's recent records that for an emergency Moneylenders Act, there may have been exposure to a risk of £400m.

The thoroughness of Fay can be judged from the fact that it met on 85 occasions and took evidence from 46 witnesses, using the analogy of a Companies Act investigation though the Crown Agents were not a company.

Evidence was not taken from the former money market manager, Mr Bernard Wheatley, who died in July while awaiting trial upon charges of corruption, or Mr Sidney Davidson, a solicitor, who, the Fay report says, saw fit not to respond to telephone messages or letters and the committee "must assume that he declines to give evidence".

Catastrophe, says Fay, is not too strong a word to use. Only a few individuals among the

hundreds of the Crown Agents staff were involved in the "cover-up" activities which led to inferior investments and the enormous provisions. The sad fact, notes the report, is that these few managed to involve an organization whose main work has been well run and held the confidence of principals abroad throughout.

While a new inquiry concerned with any alleged breach of duty now to be set to hand, the future of the Crown Agents has yet to be resolved. A White Paper, published in April, 1976, has indicated the Government's intention that the Agents should become a legal entity through incorporation by statute. The functions and powers of a sponsoring minister could then be defined. On incorporation, the intention has been to give the organization a proper capital structure and borrowing powers appropriate to the assets, liabilities and on-going activities.

In the meantime, the Crown Agents, under Mr Cuckney, survives only on the basis of ministerial declarations of support and the original £35m grant, which is clearly out of all proportion to the liabilities set down in a special realization account (at present enabling the organization to disengage from unwise investments of the past).

There is no doubt that Mr Cuckney has been fighting against impossible odds, given the nature of the liabilities and the need to invest even more money—such as in Australian property—in reduce the potential losses. He has done a first-class job. But, sooner rather than later, the Government must act to clarify the Crown Agents' status and to determine the appropriate accountability to Parliament.

Only then will a sorry chapter in an otherwise distinguished 144 years of operations be said to be over.

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

## Breaking down the engineers' stockades

**'To design aircraft without regard to the problems of noise, fuel consumption or polluting emissions will be just as irresponsible as inadequate attention to the laws of aerodynamics or metal fatigue'**

There is a literal and unpalatable truth in the oft-repeated references to the "explosive" growth of technology. Explosions change their environment and the materials they are irreversible and, once they have consumed the resource that has sustained them, they blow themselves out.

So, with technology, in particular, the engineers' stockades are becoming exhausted. New constraints surround the engineer and, if technology (alias engineering) is to survive, it will be in a very different shape.

This parallel has been drawn by Sir Iwan Maddock, formerly Chief Scientist at the Department of Industry and now Secretary of the Institution for the Advancement of Science. In his recent Jubilee Lecture at Imperial College, London, Sir Iwan posed the question: "Does engineering have a future?"

The new constraints are not caused simply by the depletion of resources such as cheap energy supplies and minerals, though this is a factor of importance. The growth of population increases demands on dwindling resources and the "third world" countries are rightly demanding their share of the world's energy and resources.

Congestion of various amenities is evident—in city centres, sea routes, air lanes, beaches, inland waterways, the radio frequency spectrum and so on.

The need to grow public opposition to the intrusion of new technologies which are seen as sources of nuisance or danger; an increasing feeling that the advance of technology is delimiting; and a growing conviction that unemployment is increasing all over the advanced world because of structural changes produced by technological change.

Faced with this melancholy catalogue, engineers must take account of the new constraints. To design aircraft without regard to the problems of noise, fuel consumption or polluting emissions will be just as irresponsible as inadequate attention to the laws of aerodynamics, metal fatigue or combustion technology.

To conceive clever computer control systems for manufacturing machinery without consideration of the effect on the pattern of employment, of job interest or the ability of the people who operate the machines to adapt, will no longer be acceptable.

Thus, the engineers of tomorrow, Sir Iwan predicts, will be faced with five major changes:

First, the concept of ever-expanding national economies based on large enterprises will become hard to justify. New measures of "value" will emerge, where volume or abundance will be replaced by demand for quality, style, elegance or convenience.

The habit of producing league tables of rates of growth of gross national product will become less relevant. It is already misleading to equate the economy with "manufacturing" and yet technologists seem to overlook the services industries as a component of the economy and of the complete social machine.

Secondly, the need to be thrifty in the use of precious resources will become dominant. An open-ended consumer society based only on the price regulator will not be adequate. The two main shortages will come from the limitations of energy supply and the depletion of the more critical minerals.

The importance of the quest for new sources of energy is already recognized, but much more attention must be paid to the ways in which energy is

consumed. Two thirds of the energy put into power stations is discarded, usually to the detriment of the environment. The wastage of energy in space heating, in transport and in the manufacture of materials such as steel, aluminium, copper, cement and paper is vast.

"The future society," Sir Iwan says, "will have to conserve and make use of its waste heat, avoid needless escape of energy and find less energy-consuming methods for travel and communications and, above all, in the manufacture of materials."

Recycling of materials will become an essential part of the management of resources. The lifetimes of products which are manufactured (and energy-intensive) will have to be extended to reduce the recycling burden.

In the light of modern technology, for example, there is no need—other than the demands of fashion and the need to keep factories fully employed—for the motor car to be scrapped and recycled every 10 years or so. Corrosion-free, fatigue-resistant materials already exist; the effects of wear can be minimized and, also, ultimately dealt with by small component replacements.

The same applies to a wide range of plant and manufacturing machines, but a very different attitude on the part of the designers and makers is called for.

More and more the deliberate design for longevity will become necessary," Sir Iwan predicts, with modular concepts of assembly so that worn or broken items can be replaced, or outmoded designs updated, by local sub-assembly replacement, without the need to scrap the whole machine.

Thirdly, it will become more important to "add value" by using skills rather than by simple exploitation of bulk material or energy resources.

Fourthly, the distribution of wealth among the countries of the world will change as supplies become more scarce. The rate at which technology is dif-

fused among countries will continue to increase, following the example of the rapid absorption of new technology by such countries as Japan, Taiwan, Hongkong, Singapore, South Korea and the Philippines.

Thus the export of goods will become less common and the export of technology more common.

Finally, the types of technology that are needed are likely to change—away from the advanced "super star" technologies towards the medium-level ones that are industrially and socially valuable; away from those which have high demands in terms of energy and raw materials; and away from those that are capital-intensive towards those that show high added-value and are labour-intensive.

For the engineer these changes will mean challenges, that those of the past. It would help, Sir Iwan argues, if the technological stockades that have been built around the traditional branches of engineering (and are being perpetuated by the professional engineering institutions) were demolished.

The engineer of the future (and many of those of today) will need to draw on a wide range of disciplines. His real task will be not merely to apply established engineering skills, but to harness and adapt the qualities of nature to solve special needs of growing complexity.

## Business Diary: ASTMS's Tories • An auctioneer's lot

The Conservative Party Central Office begs to announce the birth of its first single-unit Conservative Union, the Tory Group, all of whose members are in Clive Jenkins's white collar union ASTMS.

Jenkins's union was chosen so much because he is one of the farthest from the TUC general council, but because every one of the CTU committees up and down the country has at least one ASTMS member.

The new body has arisen from a meeting of Tory officials and of Tory ASTMS members, and will be chaired by David White, a senior foreman with the British Leyland subsidiary Rover Cars of Solihull.

White's members come not only from BL but from ICI, Hill and Kodak among others. The leader, John Lewis, has hitherto specialised in industry-wide groups, and there are now conservative trade unionists organizing in the media, local government, teaching and transport.

White and his group will try to persuade more ASTMS members to attend and vote at union meetings, and the official aim is to get MPs of parties other than Labour on to ASTMS's parliamentary group.

Lastly, they hope that along the way they will be able to catch the Tory Party a little more about trade unions.

British auctioneers are busy in America selling art and antiques. American auctioneer Norman Levy, however, is giving a field day here at losing sales of British firms.

This week he is supervising the last rites at the Wolverhampton plant of Norton Villiers Triump which went into liquidation two years ago. Next week he will be in Dundee doing the same at National Cash Registers and then on to Glasgow for yet another wake.

Operating from his base in Springfield, Michigan, Levy is cornering a fat slice of the British market in closure sales and doing quite well in Europe too. He now has offices in London, and branches in provincial centres such as Birmingham.

Last year he auctioned the contents of the old BSA plant at Small Heath, Birmingham. He has done similar jobs for CEC, Vickers, and Handley Page.

The secret seems to be his ability to attract so many international buyers. When there are a number of auctions—as at present—there is a following around the country like professional mourners. Yesterday there were buyers from the United States, France, Italy, Singapore and Jordan.

One of his colleagues broke away from the Wolverhampton sale to tell us: "It is a question of knowing the market and how to reach it. For instance, we prepare as many as 50,000 coloured brochures listing the plant and equipment available. These are then sent to possible buyers, many of whom are known to us personally."

How much would the NVT sale realize? There had been talk of as much as £700,000. "We have never said that. I can only tell you that it seems to be going as well as we have expected, and that is quite nicely thank you."

British Airways, which made only two-thirds of its projected operating profit in the half year to September, is being taken for a ride by a character called Dilbert.

Dilbert is a young aeroplane of indeterminate make who wears BA colours and lives at Heathrow Airport. He is the mascot of the airline's Young Travellers' Club and has appeared hitherto in the pages of the club magazine and on airline bags and tee-shirts.

Now, however, Dilbert—who was dreamed up by BA's Australian advertising agency—takes off on a new venture, carrying British Airways into the highly competitive atmosphere of children's books. He is to be the hero of 10 books, the first four of which—Dilbert jumbo of a work, *The History of the Exchequer*.

The Dilbert books will be produced by a BA publishing associate, Threshold Books, and published internationally by Weyland Publishers.

Incidentally, Ms Robertson's mother, Elizabeth Beresford, is the creator of those wrangled Wombles. Would that in some future yard Dilbert would swoop down on Wimbledon's Coventry and take away Uncle Bulgaria and the ghasly tribe, long haul.

Michael Keating heads the Canned Food Advisory Service, the latest result to the ranks of those blandly-named business pressure groups.

Keating is a marketing manager of the service's paymasters, Metal Box, makers of nearly three-quarters of the food cans used in this country. Metal Box appears particularly embattled at the moment; the company is being investigated by the Price Commission. Food processors say that the price of the cans is rising even faster than the food they wrap around.

Consumers, Keating said yesterday, still don't understand tinned food after 150 years. "They tend to boil away all the goodness sealed into the can," he complains.

Metal Box also has a bone to pick with food processors, who, he says, produce labels and contents that aren't as good in their way as the increasingly expensive cans are in theirs.

Metal Box is helping to fund the CFAS kit to some high street ground can be won back from the freezer centres.

Ready for take-off: British Airways's Dilbert.

wins his wings. Dilbert on safari. Dilbert down under and Dilbert and the Dodo will be published at £125 apiece a week today.

Dilbert was launched in this way after a 12-year-old club member, Claire Rowlett, suggested he had a book or books in him. All will be written by Kate Robertson, in time taken away from the writing of a

Jack Loizeaux is a professional wrecker. Hotels, blocks of flats, bridges, chimneys—you build it, he'll pull it down.

Traditionally, buildings have been knocked down using what Loizeaux calls the "cable-belt", which he sees as laborious and potentially dangerous to the workmen.

Loizeaux, who is president of Controlled Demolition Incorporated of Baltimore, Maryland, told John Huxley that he prefers a little bit of explosives and a whole lot of gravity.

You may have seen his handiwork. He's done stunts for Hollywood, and wherever he goes ovens cameras are likely to follow.

When he pulled down a 32-storey block in Sao Paulo, Brazil, 300,000 people turned up. He took down a packing lot in Washington DC without even rattling the stained glass windows in a church less than thirty feet away.

"Sometimes I wonder if we are in the entertainment business," said Loizeaux, who blasted his first hole at 10 when planting apple trees on his father's farm.

He was in Loodoo yesterday on the way home from a business trip to Paris.

Pitting themselves against their Soviet enemies in ever more devoted ways, the Chinese are to start exporting vodka to America. The vodka, called Great Wall Chinese Vodka, will be more expensive than anything from Russia and is being sold under the slogan: "They told us we were making vodka for the good of the party!"

**Before you splash it all over, Smurfit print and package it.**



Corrugated cases for Fabergé's Brut 33 range of men's toiletries. Just one of the many everyday products produced by the specialist companies within the Jefferson Smurfit print and packaging group.

**Smurfit**  
Synonymous with print and packaging.  
30 Sloane Street, London SW1 X9NJ

80 operating units employing 9,000 people.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

UKO International ahead despite slide in margins

UKO International, formerly UK Optical & Industrial Holdings, which earlier this year successfully escaped from the clutches of Pilkington Brothers...

other hand was largely attributable to the effect of recent acquisitions by the group. The increase in profits was only partly attributable to these purchases.

take immediate advantage of an upturn in demand. Sales of the group's catering equipment division were satisfactory during the first six months and prospects for exports are brighter than for some time.

22 pc jump but Mitchell Cotts sees downswing

No great improvement in profits was expected by Mitchell Cotts for the year to June 30 as the 22 per cent advance to a record £11.6m before tax earned the group a 1p rise in its shares to 45p.

Stock markets

Miners and BP put an end to rally

Equity prices drifted back from a firm start through a lack of sustained interest brought about, in part, by the miners' meeting with the Coal Board on pay.

Longer dates stood up better to close, generally, around one quarter below their overnight levels.

Figures well above market expectations had Bass Charrington 9p to the good at 161p and helped Guinness to gain 3p to 188p in tandem.

Shareholders in Graham Wood Steel Group should not sell yet. At 57p the shares have done little since their jump of 11p to 56p at the beginning of November on news of talks about a possible bid.

Turnover drops but 600 Gp up 13 pc

After a cautious approach to the current year an annual report by Sir Jack Wallings, the chairman of the 600 Group, the company has managed a 13 per cent rise in its 28 weeks to October 15.

Turnover drops but 600 Gp up 13 pc

The increase was achieved despite a £2m drop in turnover to £93m and operating profit margins improved considerably from 7.4 per cent to 8.1 per cent with operating profits rising from £7.04m to £7.55m.



Sir Jack Wallings, chairman of the 600 Group.

Mr J. K. Dick, the chairman of this commodities, transport and engineering group, believes that there "may well be a reduction in the level of pre-tax profit" for the current year.

A breakdown of the group's activities shows that engineering is still far and away the biggest activity, followed by freight, transport and storage.

DF Bevan in Guinness bid for Leon Berner Gp

Shareholders of the steel stockholding and manufacturing Leon Berner Group are to be offered 17p for each of their shares by the D. F. Bevan (Holdings) metal merchanting group.

Latest results

Table with columns: Company, Sales, Profits, Dividend, Year's end. Lists various companies like Bass Charrington, British Pet, etc.

Table with columns: Company, Sales, Profits, Dividend, Year's end. Lists various companies like British Petroleum, Shell, etc.

Table with columns: Company, Sales, Profits, Dividend, Year's end. Lists various companies like Anglo American, etc.

Table with columns: Company, Sales, Profits, Dividend, Year's end. Lists various companies like Anglo American, etc.

Sir J Hodge buys Avana shares

In the share deals announced recently, Sir John Hodge, chairman of the Avana Group, has bought 100,000 Avana ordinary shares.

Margin pressure in Gleeson standstill

Latest results from M. J. Gleeson (Contractors), the civil engineering, building contractor and estate developers, show small improvement.

Barclays Merchant Bank at £9.7m

Barclays Merchant Bank announces a one-third increase to pre-tax profits to £9.7m to the year to September 30.

Jump of 70 pc but United Wire gives a warning

Crowning a rapid recovery from the 75 setback, United Wire Group has reached a record profit for the year to October 1, but the board can see a red light ahead.

Grindlays Bank Group Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank Group announce the following changes in their base rates for lending with effect from 2 December, 1977.

Printed and packaged by Smurfit

You will be surprised just how many everyday products have their print and packaging requirements handled by the specialist companies within the Jefferson Smurfit Group.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED. NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARE WARRANTS. PAYMENT OF COUPON NO. 88.

The Hongkong Bank Group Base Rates

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and The British Bank of the Middle East announce that their base rate for lending is being increased, with effect from 1st December, 1977.

Smurfit

Synonymous with print and packaging. 30 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9NJ.

Smurfit Group has reached a record profit for the year to October 1, but the board can see a red light ahead.



MARKET REPORTS

COFFEE: Cash prices here and three months... RUBBER: Standard cash advanced... MALAYSIAN RUBBER: Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 1—A Malaysian rubber trade mission to promote exports will visit Japan and South Korea next month and Europe next year.

Commodities

254-66.50 Sales, 1,850 tons (about half cotton)... 254-66.50 Sales, 1,850 tons (about half cotton)...

Grain

Wheat: 1977-78... 1977-78... 1977-78...

Oil

Crude oil: 1977-78... 1977-78... 1977-78...

Metals

Copper: 1977-78... 1977-78... 1977-78...

Malay mission to promote rubber

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 1—A Malaysian rubber trade mission to promote exports will visit Japan and South Korea next month and Europe next year.

Drop in Thai rice exports forecast

Bangkok, Dec. 1—Thailand's rice exports will fall sharply next year from this year's expected 2.7 million tonnes due to the effect of the recent drought on the crop.

Eurobond prices (middle indicators)

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Bid, Offer. Lists various Eurobond issues and their prices.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues with columns: Issue Name, Price, Yield, etc.

Wall Street

New York, Dec. 1—Stocks turned mixed after opening higher on the New York Stock Exchange today. Advances held three-to-two gain over declines but popular averages were mixed.

Canadian Prices

Table listing Canadian prices for various commodities.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks like ABN Bank, Barclays Bank, etc.

Silver gains 1.80c

New York, Nov. 30—SILVER futures finished 1.80c higher on local and speculative buying. The price of silver rose to 1.80c per ounce.

Discount market

The Bank of England mopped up on a moderate scale, selling Treasury bills directly to the houses, to remove part of a 6.5 per cent surplus from the market.

Advertisement for BERGEN STAVANGER KRISTIANSDAN and NEWCASTLE DAN AIR. Includes contact information and phone numbers.

Advertisement for M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited. 'The Over-the-Counter Market'. Includes a table of market data.

Advertisement for Foreign Exchange. Text describing services and market conditions.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various financial products, insurance policies, and offshore funds with columns for name, type, and details.

Table with columns: 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79. Lists various market indicators and their values.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling with columns for market rates and dates.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and terms.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments.

Advertisement for Bank of New South Wales. 'BASE RATE CHANGE'. Text announcing a change in base rate with effect from Friday December 2nd 1977.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds with columns for name and details.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing offshore and international funds with columns for name and details.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'هذا ان الاصل'



Stock Exchange Prices Leaders drift

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Nov 28. Dealings end, Dec 9. Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 20. \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Main table of stock exchange prices, organized into columns for various sectors: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS, and SHIPPING. Each entry includes a company name, its stock price, and percentage change.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

Summary table of share indices, including the FTSE 100, FTSE 250, and other market indicators, with their respective values and percentage changes.

# Bank of Ireland

announces that the following rates will apply from and including

## 2nd December 1977

Base Lending Rate 7½% p.a.

Base Interest Rate for deposits ... 4% p.a.

# Bank of Ireland

# Standard Chartered

announce that on and after 2nd December, 1977

the following annual rates will apply:

Base rate ..... 7½% (Increased from 6%)

Deposit rate ..... 4% (Increased from 3%)

# Standard Chartered Bank Limited



# Co-operative Bank

With effect from 2nd December, 1977 the following rates will apply

## Base Rate Change

From 6% to 7% p.a.

Also:  
7 Day Deposit Accounts 4% p.a.  
1 Month Deposit Accounts 4½% p.a.

# Our presence will make your heart grow fonder.

If you are resident overseas, the best way of keeping in touch with events back home is by reading The Times. However, due to rising costs and to avoid any unnecessary waste of newsprint, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale—both at home and abroad. Don't risk losing touch. Place a subscription with The Times and be sure of your daily copy. For further information and subscription details, write to The Subscriptions Manager, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1N 8EZ.



# Barclays Bank Base Rate

Barclays Bank Limited and Barclays Bank International Limited announce that with effect from the close of business on 2nd December, 1977, their Base Rate will be increased from 6% to 7½% per annum.

The basic interest rate for deposits will be increased from 3% to 4½% per annum.

The new rate applies also to Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited



Reg. Office: 54 Lombard Street, EC3P 3AH Reg. No's 48329, 92088 and 1046167

## FINANCIAL NEWS

# Dresdner Bank ahead but margins pressed

From Peter Norman Bonn, Dec 1  
Dresdner Bank operating profits rose by about 10 per cent in the first 10 months of this year, Herr Helmut Haugen, the Bank's executive board spokesman, said.

At a press conference in Düsseldorf, he indicated that the cash dividend for 1977 will be reduced from the 20 per cent paid for last year to take account of the changes in West German corporation tax.

But the cut is likely to be small to avoid putting the Bank's shareholders resident outside West Germany at too great a disadvantage.

Dresdner Bank's interim figures for the first 10 months of this year show a slower growth in regular earnings than Deutsche Bank's figures.

Because of a squeeze on margins, the surplus of interest received over interest paid increased by only 6 per cent to DM1,160m despite a 14 per cent rise in the average volume of business.

The surplus from clearing commission transactions increased fractionally to DM347m from DM344.6m.

**Woolworth record**  
F. W. Woolworth Company of America, reports that sales for the four weeks ended November 22 totalled \$453.3m, an increase of 6.3 per cent over sales of \$426.6m last year. For the 43 weeks ended November 22, sales increased 6.7 per cent to \$4,200m from \$3,900m. These are records for both periods.

**Thyssen payment**  
Thyssen Industrie AG, the West German steel and engineering group which includes the former Rhein Stahl AG, should pay a provisional DM62.3m (about £14.8m) compared with DM48.3m to its parent, Thyssen AG for its 1976-77 year, says the chairman, Herr Wolfgang Schaefer.

Turnover was DM4,300m against DM4,400m of which the export share was 35.7 per cent against 31.8 per cent. Incoming orders were DM4,000m compared with DM3,800m. There is an order backlog of DM2,700m compared with DM2,900m.

Thyssen AG holds around 90 per cent of Thyssen Industrie's DM470m capital. The 10 per cent minority shareholders will receive a dividend of 60 per cent of Thyssen AG's expected

DM5.50 1976-77 dividend as agreed under the Thyssen share offer for Rhein Stahl, a spokesman said.

**Westralian Sands**  
Westralian Sands of Australia has issued 28.6m 10 cent per share to Troxide Australia at 20 cents a share after shareholder approval. The issue gives Troxide a 40 per cent holding in Westralian Sands. Troxide's holding company in Britain is Troxide Group, 44 per cent of which is owned by Imperial Chemical Industries, 44 per cent by Lead Industries Group and 12 per cent by Federated Chemical Holdings.

Westralian Sands also receive from Troxide its interests in two Western Australian limestone contracts for long-term limestone contracts.

**Total Kenya**  
Total Kenya, a subsidiary of Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, has started drilling operations off the coast of Kenya. The company acts as operator for an association of the two French oil groups CFP (Total) (70 per cent) and Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine (30 per cent). The offshore well has been named "Slumber" which is located off Mombasa, in 920 metre-deep water.

**Carter Hawley boost**  
Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles, which sold its stake in the House of Fraser to Lorrain, says that sales for the four weeks ended November 26 were \$151.8m (about £84.3m), an increase of 12.2 per cent from \$135.3m in November 1976. Sales for the first 10 months of this year were \$1,100m, an increase of 8.6 per cent over the \$1,000m for the same period of 1976.

**Credit Suisse sale**  
Credit Suisse has sold its controlling interest in the Swiss bank to Jemoli for 200m francs (about £73m), which the bank said would help swell its reserves that had been depleted by the activities of its branch in Chicago. The bank said that it sold its interest in Jemoli, amounting to about 50 per cent, to the Basel-based holding company UTC AG at 1,800 francs per share. Jemoli has 550,000 shares outstanding at a close of the Zurich Stock Exchange yesterday.

# Fruehauf of US has over 44 pc of Crane's capital

Fruehauf Corporation of the United States may be nearing victory in its 13-month-old battle to take over the Crane Fruehauf, the Norfolk-based manufacturers of semi-trailers, transporters and tankers. On November 30, Fruehauf bought 116,000 ordinary shares in Crane at 100p a share, which is the current price offered by Fruehauf after being raised five times.

Fruehauf now owns or has agreed to buy 6.81 million Crane ordinary shares, or over 44 per cent of the capital. This means that rival bidder Inchcape, which has made a lower offer but has the agreement of the United Kingdom directors of Crane, may soon be defeated.

On Wednesday, Mr G. F. Malley, the Fruehauf president, met shop stewards representing Crane's manufacturing locations to talk over the implications of the bid situation.

After the meeting, the shop stewards, in a statement, said they were "impressed by what Mr Malley had to say regarding future job security of Crane Fruehauf employees and the future prospects of the company should Fruehauf be successful in their takeover bid".

**ERG LISTING**  
East Rand Gold & Uranium (ERG) has applied for a listing on the Stock Exchange, London, and expects dealings to begin on Monday.

**RGH UNDERWRITING**  
Bland, Welch, part of Bland Payne insurance broking group, and Edgar Hamilton Carter, Lloyd's brokers, have set up new company, RGH Underwriting Management, to act as agents for

## Briefly

**new motor syndicate.** Syndicate is called Motor Policies and will write motor business with a maximum premium capacity of over £1m.

**HALLAM PREFERENCE**  
Board announce that preference dividend for half year to December 31 will not be paid.

**ALVED FLANT**  
Resolutions passed for sale of two properties and Reynolds (Excavations), as were resolutions to buy Mascon West Plant, uniting and interest in Y. S. White & 75 Berkeley Road, Hull which incorporated issue of 1m shares in part payment. Resolutions for acquisition of 4m shares also passed.

**DE LA RUE ACCEPTANCES**  
Acceptances received in rights issue amount to some 89.5 per cent of 1.7m shares offered.

**EDINBURGH & DUNDEE**  
Board undivided by British Roadways claims of over 50 per cent acceptance. Shareholders advised to no pooling, as they will be in a new appointment and salary offer goes unconditional.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Revenue after tax for year to October 31 \$122m (\$95.9m). Zest increased after tax \$3.18 (\$2.71). Major factors were strong asset growth and continued improvement in control of operating expenses.

**LONGBOURNE-BRIT IND TEA**  
Acceptances received by Longbourne total 154,000 (91.5 per cent) still with holding totals 11.6 per cent. Offer for preference still conditional on ordinary offer becoming unconditional.

## Business appointments

### Board addition to Ready Mixed Concrete

Mr A. H. A. Dibbs has been elected a director of Ready Mixed Concrete.

Mr R. C. Thomson and Mr P. M. White have joined the board of Carrington Vitella Group.

The Earl of Dartmouth and Mr N. Vason have become additional directors of Scottish and Mercantile Investment.

Mr W. R. Henry, Mr W. Proudfoot and Mr G. R. H. Reid have been made directors of Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.

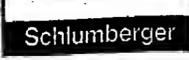
Mr David Griffiths has been made financial director of Prestcold Holdings. Mr James Hamilton becomes managing director of Prestcold Scottish operations.

Mr Alexander Brown has been made director of Allied Dunhill. Mr K. Kikuchi has been appointed by Mitsui Bank as general manager, New York.

Kawamura becomes general manager, London. Mr Mike Roberts has gone on to the board of Ricca.

Mr John Dewey, formerly deputy chairman of Humphries Holdings, has been made chairman in succession to Mr Hugh Dundas, who has resigned from the board.

Mr P. Brown, Mr P. G. Edwards and Mr B. A. Johnson have become directors of Covrad. Mr John Strainly is now chairman of H. Picking. Mr P. Clifton becomes a director of Sphere Drake (Underwriting). Mr C. D. Mackay has been made managing director of Paktrans.



## CORPORATE ATTORNEY

Needed for position in a Paris based international petroleum company. Should have minimum of two years legal experience. Must be fully fluent in English and Arabic and able to handle legal matters in both languages. French desirable extra.

Extensive travel. Relocation likely to Middle East Unit Headquarters.

Please submit C.V. in English together with recent photograph to:  
General Attorney,  
Services Techniques Schlumberger,  
42 rue Saint Dominique,  
75340 Paris Cedex 07, France.

## MARKETING MAN FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

Two Swedish companies concerned with engineering and electrical production and installation are jointly seeking an experienced marketing man to expand their activities in the Middle East.

AB-NVS Installations AB produces pipes, tanks, heat exchangers, pressure vessels and various steel constructions and also carries out complicated pipe assembly and complete machine installations for industry. Emil Lundgrens Elektriska AB is a leading electrical installation contractor, specialising in low and high tension and automation equipment. Its products include turbines and switchgear.

Ideally, applicants for the post will have had experience of negotiating and concluding agreements for pipe, mechanical and electrical installations, and will certainly possess a relevant marketing background. The successful applicant will be based in the Middle East, but will be expected to spend a certain amount of time in Sweden. An attractive remuneration package will be offered.

Further information about the post can be obtained via the telephone number below. Applications, which must be received by 8th December, should be sent to Guy Warwick Associates, Lotfield House, Orwell, near Royston, Herts. SG8 5QT. Telephone Arrington (022 020) 787. Interviews will be held in London in mid-December.




## HEAD Required for Senior Girls Community School

7 miles from Bath

School caters for 58 disturbed girls aged between 14 and 18 in local authority care. Education is provided on the premises and girls live in family groups within the school. Self-contained staff accommodation available in grounds. Teaching, social work, child care or nursing qualifications and experience essential. Salary £5,198 to £6,822 plus £312 supplement plus 6 per cent.

For further information or informal visit contact:  
THE CORRESPONDENT, ST JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, ASHWICKE HALL, MARSHFIELD, CHIPPENHAM, WILTS. TEL: MARSHFIELD 402.

Closing date for application: 12th December

Applications should be sent to:  
THE CORRESPONDENT, ASHWICKE HALL, MARSHFIELD, CHIPPENHAM, WILTS.

**NON-SECRETARIAL**

**TELE SALES**  
GERMAN & ENGLISH  
We require experienced bi-lingual Telephone Sales Person to research English and German computer market. Knowledge of computers not imperative. This is a new appointment and salary in respect of the right person. Envisaged earnings £4,500+. Essential qualities include negotiating personality and good telephone manner. Phone 01-840 1134 for appointment (reverse charges) Monday to Friday.

**RECEPTIONIST**  
For busy Harley Street practice to start as office assistant. Some slow typing, and dictating experience an advantage. Hours 9.30-5.30. Salary around £2,700 negotiable. PHONE 486 7431

**SHOWROOM OFFICE ASSISTANT**  
To work for top car company near Paddington. Good clerical background essential. Age 20-35. Salary £3,000-£3,500 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**GRADUATE EDITORIAL ASSISTANT**  
Secretary required for academic journal. Excellent salary. Good clerical background essential. Must be able to type and use a word processor. Address and phone number to: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**CLERICAL ASSISTANT** Over 21, with typing and office skills. Must be able to handle shipping documents. Good clerical background essential. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**SECRETARIAL**

**CAREERS IN PUBLISHING** Editorial secretary. Excellent salary. Good clerical background essential. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**ADMIN. ASSISTANT** 25 to 30ish to help with administrative work. Must be able to handle shipping documents. Good clerical background essential. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**AN INTERESTING and unusual secretarial vacancy exists in a busy publishing firm. Good salary. Excellent benefits. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).**

**SECRETARIAL**  
LEAVE HASSLES BEHIND. £1,000 per month. Salary £1,000 per month. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**SECRETARIAL**

**COUNTRY LIFE**  
requires an Editorial Secretary. Applicants for the post should be 21 and over, lively and intelligent and willing to accept responsibility.

Please write giving details of age, experience and present salary to The Editor, Room 2201, Country Life, Kings Reach Tower, Stamford St., London SE1 9LS.

**SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT**  
Required for head of department in office of local authority. Short-handling and dictating experience an advantage. Hours 9.30-5.30. Salary around £2,700 negotiable. PHONE 486 7431

**MARKETING**  
£3,800 +  
City marketing director needs help with planning and strategy for an exciting job. Contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**JAYGAR CAREERS**  
(Recruitment Consultants) 700 3148

**SECRETARIAL/GENERAL ASSISTANT**  
For busy but friendly firm of accountants. Excellent salary. Good clerical background essential. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**LEAVE HASSLES BEHIND. £1,000 per month. Salary £1,000 per month. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).**

**SECRETARIAL**

**PUBLISHING SECRETARY**  
wanted to join lively editorial office. Must be able to handle shipping documents. Good clerical background essential. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**IMPERIAL COLLEGE SECRETARY**  
Required for the professor of interface science in the department of chemical engineering and electro-technology. Candidates should have a good educational background and the ability to work on own initiative. They will be required to run a busy office with both students and staff and students. Attractive working hours as well as excellent benefits. Salary and pension according to age and experience on the scale £2,750-£2,216 per annum. Applications in writing, giving details of education and experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to Professor A. I. Royal, Imperial College, London SW7 2BZ.

**YOUTH DEPARTMENT INTERNATIONAL CHARITY**  
Audio Tapes responsible for national training of staff in control of two projects and to undertake promotional work in the field. Friendly atmosphere. Salary £2,700 plus bonus. Start January. Tel: 091 3110 (Miss Muddow)

**SECRETARIAL**

**THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL PERSONAL SECRETARY to the DISTRICT NURSING OFFICER**  
Interesting work for competent secretary. Must be able to handle shipping documents. Good clerical background essential. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**COLLEGE LEAVER WITH GOOD FRENCH**  
TO £3,600  
M.O. of small S.W. based trading company needs a secretary. Must be able to handle shipping documents. Good clerical background essential. Salary £3,600 p.a. plus bonus. For details contact: Mr. A. Andrews, 526, 527A (Brand) or 01-907 6025 (Remington).

**PART-TIME VACANCIES**  
LONDON ANY DEALER and writer to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited. Copies of which are available on request.

**NOTICE**  
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited. Copies of which are available on request.

كذلك ان الاصل



